THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1824.

Vol. 2...No. 40.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, FIFTH'S MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

GEORGE W. HUBLEY,
DENTIST,

INFORMS his friends and the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will remain at

Mr. Darlington's Hotel,

in this place, for a short time, and will cleanse the TEETH, extract decayed, or broken ones, and insert Artificial Teeth that will perform as well, and be as durable as natural ones. His charges will be moderate.

Pittsburgh, June 11.—3*

E. F. PRATT'S
Jacksonian Frizeurial Head-Quarters,
1st Regular Pennsylvania Veterans,
One door south of the Temple of Innocence,
WOOD STREET.

YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen are informed, that they can have the color of their Hair changed to a lively brown or jet black, in one night's time, a lasting color, with perfect safety. He will attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their quarters, if required.

June 4, 1824.

Book-Binders' Boards, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE
2000 lbs. of prime Boston Boards,
A VARIETY OF STATIONARY,
Including first quality
BLANK & SCHOOL BOOKS;
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Bead, Hollow and Round PLANES;
A few Back, Tenon and Whip SAWS.
Together with a sound and serviceable
WAGON HORSE,
And a light, handsome, substantial built
Jersey Wagon.
Wm. H. Hart.
Monongahela Bridge, June 4.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he became the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf nn.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 3d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

FORTUNE'S HOME,

Baltimore, May 13, 1824.
19th Report of the Drawing of the
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND.

Ticket 8453, a prize of $1000
" 7132, " 100
And 198 prizes of 12

Although the usual number of tickets were drawn this day, and every prize floating in the wheel, including the $100,000, prizes to the amount of only $3476 were drawn, leaving for distribution the next and last drawing prizes to the large amount of

181,824 Dollars!!

Consisting of viz. 1 of $100,000—1 of 20,000 2 of 10,000—1 of 5,000—6 of 1000—22 of 100—26 of 50—2272 of 12. *Every one of these prizes MUST be drawn the next day, as it is the last day's drawing.*

It seldom happens that so much money as now remains in this brilliant lottery is at one time put in circulation.

The Commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland, under whose superintendence the lottery is drawn, have fixed the 20th and

Last Drawing

To take place on Thursday, the 24th of next month (June) which, though at a longer time than was expected, will however afford adventurers more generally, especially those at a distance, the better opportunity of supplying themselves with chances for the *last and best drawing.*

Tickets still at the old rate.

Whole Tickets $20 | Quarters $5
Halves 10 | Eighths 2 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

CONINE'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where cash will be paid for prizes as soon as drawn—the state of Maryland being security for the punctual payment of both whole tickets and shares in this lottery, sold at Conine's office.

Orders from all parts of the Union, directing either tickets or shares, covering the requisite amount in cash or prizes in any responsible lottery, will by being addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

Meet the same prompt attention as if personal applications were made, and the fate of the tickets given at any time that may be requested.

May 28, 1824.—4t.

☞ "The Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Office, containing the Reports of Drawings, &c. forwarded gratis to those who order their tickets from Conine's, on signifying their desire to receive the same

FOR SALE.

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 14th inst.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

June 11—3*

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber 8 or 10 weeks since, a LIGHT RED COW, about six years old, having a white face, with a red circle round the eyes, and a red spot on her nose, marked in the ear. A reasonable reward for her return will be paid by

Henry Holdship.

June 11, 1824.—3t

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe,* at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Hon. JONATHAN H. WALKER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement.

Wm. Walker,
Executor.

June 4, 1824.—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	1086	is	5,430
108	do of	50	is	5,400
108	do of	30	is	3,240
108	do of	10	is	1,080
2754	do of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			$31,920
4896	Blanks.			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 24th of June.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
June 4, 1824.

John M'Donald & Edwd. Simpson

Have entered into Partnership, in the
PRACTICE OF LAW.
Their Office is in Front, near Market St.

John M'Donald,
Edw. Simpson.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance regulating the Markets, and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets, and of the Weigh-master.

SECT. 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this supplement, it shall not be lawful for any constable, bailiff, or any other person, to sell or expose to sale any carriage or carriages, animal or animals, household furniture, or other articles, in any of the public squares, streets, lanes or alleys in the city, except at such place or places, as may, from time to time, be designated by the Select and Common Council, under a penalty of ten dollars

SECT. 2 *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That Liberty street, between St. Clair and Irwin streets, be, and it is hereby designated, a stand where carriages and animals of any description may be exposed to sale, subject to such regulations as the Clerk of the Market may think proper—And that the south-west and north-west ends of the new Market Houses, in the Diamond, be, and they are hereby appointed, stands for the sale of household furniture or other articles.

SECT. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That the limits of the Market in the Diamond, shall be the whole of the space called the Diamond; and that so much of the fourth Section of the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, as is hereby altered, and so much of the thirty-first Section as appoints a stand for the sale of cattle, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk Com Coun p t*
James Ross,
President of the Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk of Select Council.*
June 4.—3t.

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance respecting Wharves and foot pavements on the Monongahela River.

SECT. 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to have the Wharf at the end of Market street raised opposite the middle of said street, six feet, and sloped from that point so as to form an inclined plane to the extreme ends up and down said river, as specified in the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement.

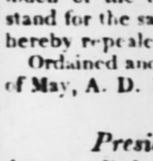
SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized to lease out such parts of the beach of the Monongahela River as they may deem proper, in such manner as shall not prejudice the commerce of the City, nor obstruct the view, for any term not exceeding two years from the date hereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this twenty ninth day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk p. t. Com. Coun.*
James Ross.
Pres't of the Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Select Council.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED late in April last, from the subscriber, living in Brownsville, Pennsylvania



A Negro Man, named
ELSERY HAZARD.

He is about 21 years old; short and rather stout made; has large full eyes. He is a servant until the age of twenty-eight. Said negro had with him when he absconded, a blue coat, of superfine cloth with pockets outside, a superfine black coat and two roram hats, rather oldish. He was seen in Pittsburgh about two weeks ago.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing said Negro in Pittsburgh jail, or twenty dollars if lodged in the jail of Union town, Fayette county.

Geo. Hogg.

June 4, 1824—3t*

An Apprentice Wanted
TO THE
BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education. Apply to

John S. Sheldon,
Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts.
May 28—6t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Chéese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets,* lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

JAMES HARMON,
HAS REMOVED HIS
Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets,* where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumption.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops,* from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.
Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

S. A. DUBARRY,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bolliver, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Gros de Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

TO BE LET,
The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Cherry alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office.* Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

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One door south of the Temple of Innocence,
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Monongahela Bridge, June 4.—3t.

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Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

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He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

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Wood street, 2d door from 3d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

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And 198 prizes of		12

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Last Drawing

To take place on Thursday, the 24th of next month (June) which, though at a longer time than was expected, will however afford adventurers more generally, especially those at a distance, the better opportunity of supplying themselves with chances for the *last and best drawing.*

Tickets still at the old rate.

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

CONINE'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 52, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where cash will be paid for prizes as soon as drawn—the state of Maryland being security for the punctual payment of both whole tickets and shares in this lottery, sold at Conine's office.

Orders from all parts of the Union, directing either tickets or shares, covering the requisite amount in cash or prizes in any responsible lottery, will by being addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

Meet the same prompt attention as if personal applications were made, and the fate of the tickets given at any time that may be requested.

May 28, 1824.—4t.

☞ "The Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Office, containing the Reports of Drawings, &c. forwarded gratis to those who order their tickets from Conine's, on signifying their desire to receive the same

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 14th inst.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

June 11—3*

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber 8 or 10 weeks since, a LIGHT RED COW, about six years old, having a white face, with a red circle round the eyes, and a red spot on her nose, marked in the ear. A reasonable reward for her return will be paid by

Henry Holdship.

June 11, 1824.—3t

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe,* at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Hon. JONATHAN H. WALKER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement.

Wm. Walker,
Executor.

June 4, 1824.—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000		is	$3,000
5 Prizes of	1086		is	5,430
108 do of	50		is	5,400
108 do of	30		is	3,240
108 do of	10		is	1,080
2754 do of	5		is	13,770
3084 Prizes				$31,920
4896 Blanks.				
7980 Tickets.				

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 24th of June.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
June 4, 1824.

John M'Donald & Edwd. Simpson

Have entered into Partnership, in the

PRACTICE OF LAW.

Their Office is in Front, near Market St.

John M'Donald,
Edw. Simpson.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance regulating the Markets, and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets, and of the Weigh-master.

SECT. 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this supplement, it shall not be lawful for any constable, bailiff, or any other person, to sell or expose to sale any carriage or carriages, animal or animals, household furniture, or other articles, in any of the public squares, streets, lanes or alleys in the city, except at such place or places, as may, from time to time, be designated by the Select and Common Council, under a penalty of ten dollars

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That Liberty street, between St. Clair and Irwin streets, be, and it is hereby designated, a stand where carriages and animals of any description may be exposed to sale, subject to such regulations as the Clerk of the Market may think proper—And that the south-west and north-west ends of the new Market Houses, in the Diamond, be, and they are hereby appointed, stands for the sale of household furniture or other articles.

SECT. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That the limits of the Market in the Diamond, shall be the whole of the space called the Diamond, and that so much of the fourth Section of the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, as is hereby altered, and so much of the thirty-first Section as appoints a stand for the sale of cattle, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk Com Coun p t*

James Ross,
President of the Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk of Select Council.*
June 4—3t.

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance respecting Wharves and foot pavements on the Monongahela River.

SECT. 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to have the Wharf at the end of Market street raised opposite the middle of said street, six feet, and sloped from that point so as to form an inclined plane to the extreme ends up and down said river, as specified in the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized to lease out such parts of the beach of the Monongahela River as they may deem proper, in such manner as shall not prejudice the commerce of the City, nor obstruct the view, for any term not exceeding two years from the date hereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this twenty ninth day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.
ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk p. t. Com. Coun*

James Ross.
Pres't of the Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Select Council.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED late in April last, from the subscriber, living in Brownsville, Pennsylvania

A Negro Man, named
ELSERY HAZARD.

He is about 21 years old; short and rather stout made; has large full eyes. He is a servant until the age of twenty-eight. Said negro had with him when he absconded, a blue coat, of superfine cloth with pockets outside, a superfine black coat and two roram hats, rather oldish. He was seen in Pittsburgh about two weeks ago.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing said Negro in Pittsburgh jail, or twenty dollars if lodged in the jail of Union town, Fayette county.

Geo. Hogg.

June 4, 1824—3t*

An Apprentice Wanted

TO THE
BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education. Apply to

John S. Sheldon,

Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts.
May 28—6t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Chéese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets,* lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets,* where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops,* from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Purgees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 10—t19S.

TO BE LET,
The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office.* Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1824.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARIES.

On Saturday last, a stranger of genteel appearance and address, called at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and requested the Editor to take charge of a few books, which he wished to present, on behalf of a lady, to the apprentices of the city, as the commencement of a library, intended for their peculiar benefit. On inquiring his name and the particular objects contemplated by the donation, he briefly, but courteously, said that he had "no name," that he was "nobody," had no interested design in making the request, and that the person whom he addressed, would "never see him again." He spoke, most logically, of the advantages to be derived, to the objects of his literary benevolence, from the institution of a library among them; and communicated, with much good nature, all the information of which he was the bearer, relative to the subject, capable, and prudente of his proposition, that it was impossible not to be convinced of its truth, or to refuse his disinterested application. Accordingly, the stranger deposited in the office of the Gazette, twenty-five volumes of books, very judiciously selected, for the purpose to which they are to be applied. At the same time the Editor was favored with a sight of the bill which had been drawn, by the auctioneer who "knocked down" the books, in the name of the "Shade of Franklin," as the bona fide purchaser. The books are not of such colossal dimensions or splendid gilt and hieroglyphical backs, as should embellish the book cases of literary leisure gentlemen, who read and understand the work which the binder has bestowed upon their pretty rows of "big books above, and little books below," more frequently, and much better, than they do their "still and mental parts." They are, however, very substantial and useful volumes; and, for the honor of our little city, as well as out of civility to the polite donor, it is to be hoped that the nucleus of our Apprentices' Library, which has, by so fortunate an accident, been formed, will receive a rapid and large increase.

At a period so fertile in inventions, good, bad and indifferent, as the one which is passing, much praise is due to those who first proposed and effected the formation of a literary fund, to which so many may resort for instruction and rational amusement, who might otherwise have remained destitute of them. The intentions which prompted to the undertaking were, no doubt, purely benevolent. They could have had no source in a venal, selfish expectation of pecuniary emolument; for the object to which they referred was to be accomplished by voluntary and gratuitous contribution. In the result anticipated from them, there was too little of the pomp and display by which the general gaze is attracted, to promise a brilliant recompense from the "sweet voices" of fame.

Without expecting any sudden or immense advantages from the establishment of these intellectual charities, which are become so numerous in the United States, much practical and permanent usefulness may be predicted of them. The recreations of that class of society, for whose benefit they have been founded, are limited, and, in their tendency, too often detrimental to both physical and moral health. If they can be induced to receive in exchange for some of their gross and ruinous amusements, the more profitable gratification which is to be derived from the perusal of an instructive, entertaining book; to relinquish the debasing habits, which unrestrained indulgence in vitious propensities and periodical idleness has created, for the retirement, where they might pass their leisure hours with more substantial enjoyments, in reading books that unite the useful with the agreeable, the effects, both upon themselves and others, must be of the most salutary kind. They constitute a part of society, for whose interests it is the peculiar duty of all, who properly appreciate the worth of intellectual improvement, to be actively solicitous. From their situation in life and the avocations in which they are engaged, they are, generally, without those resources of beneficial relaxation, which are presented to many others. Before the mind has been made tractable to reflection, or the moral character received its permanent impressions, they are separated from the natural guardians of their principles, and placed under the control of strangers, who are too apt to suppose themselves exempt from all responsibility for the future welfare of those, whom they consider only as the instruments of their pecuniary advancement. In a place such as Pittsburgh, where the nature and number of the occupations to which industry is devoted, require the employment of so many apprentices, whatever can contribute to the formation and permanency of their virtuous dispositions, ought to be encouraged. Every citizen should take a zealous and an efficient interest in any measure which would tend to improve moral habitudes among that description of our population for whom the commencement of a Library has just been made.

Our streets are crowded on every public occasion, with clamorous, riotous, and ungovernable boys, ready for whatever mischievous prank may be suggested. At the places of resort, whether festive or religious, they form a large proportion of the throng, and, in the eagerness for boisterous pastime, set at defiance both threats and persuasions. The direction which it is proposed to give their attention, by the institution of a library, to which they can have frequent and free access, may produce a reformation in their deportment, which will conduce to public decorum and the advantage of their masters as well as themselves. The experiment is, at all events, worth putting to the trial.

From the United States Gazette.

Apprentices' Library.—There is scarcely an institution in our city which deserves *permanent* and efficient aid more than this. It would be superfluous for us at this time to state the advantages which must hereafter accrue to the community from the possession of general knowledge, and valuable information in their own department, by those men who are now *apprentices;* nor is the possession of knowledge all that is to be expected from the continuance of the Apprentices' Library. The lads who take books from that institution, are learning by *practice* to husband their time, and use to advantage their moments of leisure.

"Take care of your pence," says the proverb, "and your *pounds* will take care of themselves;" and if "time is money," then we may safely parodize the words, and say, take care of your *minutes*, and your *hours* and *days* will take care of themselves. The proper application of this aphorism is of great moment to the class of readers interested personally in the Apprentices' Library. After a lad has left the school *bench* for the bench of a tradesman, those childish amusements, which once occupied his mind, begin to fail in their interest; and while he cannot yet participate in the *manly* pleasures of his superiors in age, he finds himself by inclination and *custom* cut off from the sports of mere boyhood, and at this critical juncture the worst principles of vice, are in nine cases out of ten imbibed. Between the recollections of past amusement, and the anticipation of future enjoyments, the apprentice follows the inclination for *present* pleasure, and in hours, not devoted to his master's service, follows an *enticement* to vice, and feels, without an attempt at resistance, an inclination for its enjoyment increase.

This inclination for ervor, is created and indulged in the few spare hours in a week which the master allows his apprentices. Hours thus unimproved, are more fatal to the candidate for manhood, than the most rigorous exaction, that cruelty and avarice could impose.

But, let the lad, before these habits of misimproving time are acquired, be conducted to the Library instituted for *his* good, let him be taught that he possesses an undeniable claim upon its treasures, and that by extra exertion he may redeem an hour each day to devote to accumulating the stores of knowledge that it contains; let some friendly hand direct him in his selection; and that vitiation of taste and principle, and that waste of time and health, which is so often complained of by masters, will be spared to him. All who read much, know that in the mental feast 'increase of appetite grows by what it feeds upon;' hence when once the boy is made acquainted with the power which he possesses within himself of being amused and gratified, and learns where the *lever* is to be found that will set this power in motion, he will be sure to find where he may stand to raise his world of mind; there is no danger of such a lad falling into the ranks of the vitious; virtue with him is pleasure, it is his ordinary practice; and he would sacrifice his own feelings, and break in upon his own agreeable habits, were he to enter upon a vitious act.

The advantages to be derived from a general use of the Apprentices' Library, are not confined to Apprentices. The master who has around him a set of quiet and orderly lads, whose conduct he can *always* account for, and whose habits he may depend on, possesses the greatest advantage over one who feels that his apprentices rush from their labors to give loose to vitious inclination, and that their Sabbaths or holidays are spent in a manner which can give no hope of future usefulness, and from early excesses may probably deprive him of the value of their labor pledged by their indentures.

There can be few mechanics, we apprehend, who must not be gratified in the advancement of those who have been their apprentices; it is a credit which he also must be proud of receiving, and we know of no means more likely of aiding in the promotion of these laudable gratifications than the Apprentices' Library. Mechanics, then seem particularly called upon to aid in the support of this institution.

But not tradesmen alone—men of wealth of any pursuit in life, owe it to a principle of general benevolence, to a feeling of civic pride, not to suffer this great means of public good to be lost, at a time when it is most needed, for the want of a little pecuniary aid.

The subject is of importance, we therefore feelingly, but respectfully urge its claim upon public patronage.

Trial of Jacob Hook.—At the court of Oyer and Terminer which was held at Warren last week, came on for trial the indictment against Jacob Hook, for the killing of Benjamin Wallis; and after a hearing of several days, the case was submitted to the jury, who, after retiring and consulting for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of *not guilty.*—The circumstances of the case, as we have heard them stated, were these. A warrant to arrest Hook had been issued by a magistrate, directed to the Sheriff, which had not been delivered to the Sheriff for execution, but to Asa Scott, the Coroner of the county, and who acted also sometimes as a kind of deputy to the Sheriff. He went on the 25th of March to arrest Hook, who lived about four miles from Warren. Hook would not allow him to arrest him, denying his authority, and alleging the whole proceedings to be an illegal attempt to injure and ill treat him, by a combination of persons hostile to him, of whom he stated Scott to be one; but that he would submit to the arrest of the Sheriff or of the Constable. Scott went back to Warren for assistance, and returned to Hook's after dark, with several persons in company, and found his house locked. After informing Hook of the object of their coming, and demanding admittance, and he refusing, they broke open the door; in the doing of which a gun was fired by Hook, as was understood; and Wallis killed, and another of the company wounded. Upon the trial the court decided that the deputation under which Scott professed to act was illegal, and gave him no authority to execute the warrant against Hook, even if that warrant were good, to which there were several objections raised, but which the court thought unnecessary to decide. The case then resolved itself into an unauthorized attempt of several armed men to break open and enter Hook's house, against his will, after dark—and upon the illegality of that attempt, and the *legal* right of Hook to resist it, (the moral right could not come in question) we understand the acquittal took place. The case excited great interest, not only in the county, but elsewhere. There were seven counsel for the prosecution; and for the defendant six, among whom were Mr. Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Farrelly, of this place.

Meadville Messenger.

Caution to Woolen Manufacturers.—The late fire near Germantown, originated by spontaneous combustion in waste wool. Though but twenty to fifty pounds had accumulated, yet it produced a most dense smoke, and a gas which took fire like gunpowder. The building was so instantaneously in a blaze, that not an article could be saved. The oils used in the waste wool were olive and spermaceti—each kind had been so repeatedly used before, without an injury, that no danger was apprehended. Repeated experiments that I have made, prove that linseed oil will regularly ignite with waste wool in twenty-four hours, but none had been suffered about the mill for years. Within the last week, olive oil had been used. It perhaps had been previously adulterated, with other vegetable oil, though bought for genuine olive oil, and from the use of this oil, the fire is supposed to have occurred. The above circumstances show the rapidity of flame connected with the causes mentioned—and that several small closely packed parcels of wool, should have been exposed to a most intense fire, and yet not burned in the centre, also proves how little general danger there is of setting fire to wool.

W. L. FISHER.

Capt. Partridge and 130 Cadets are to begin their march on Monday next from Norwich, for Whitehall, Burlington, Plattsburg and possibly Montreal.

Providence Jour.

Chambersburg, June 8.

"Lo, the poor Indian."

Eighteen or twenty days since, two Indians, who said they were Cherokees, came to this place, and were a day or so shooting about our streets with their bows and arrows for cents. The day after they left this, one of them was observed early in the morning, running through town in the direction they came here; and the beginning of last week, the dead body of the other was discovered in the woods between this borough and Greenvillage, near to the turnpike, in a state of putrifaction! On examination the scull was found to be broken, and a short distance from the corse a stone with dried blood on it was discovered, with which it is supposed, the foul deed was perpetrated. From the circumstance of these two Indians having been seen together near where the body was found, on the evening previous to the day on which one of them returned through here; and above all, the peculiar manner in which the corse, &c. were concealed, leaves no doubt of the deceased having fallen by the hand of his red brother!

It was evident these Indians had contracted the vice of the white man, intoxication, and the "untutor'd mind" of the murderer may, doubtless, with great justice, charge his crime to *rum!* *Repos.*

INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.

The following unpleasant intelligence from Arkansas, has reached us through a New-Orleans paper of the 15th ult.

From the Arkansas Gazette, of April 20.

From Fort Smith.—Major Phillips, of the army, and several other gentlemen, arrived here last week, from Fort Smith, who left there about the time the troops were starting for the new post to be established at the mouth of the Verdigris. Part of the troops, with some wagons, &c. were sent up by land; and the remainder, with the military stores, were transported in boats, which had been procured for the purpose. A guard to protect some public property that had been necessarily left behind, are the only troops now remaining at Fort Smith.

These gentlemen bring us the unwelcome intelligence, that Mr. Nathaniel Phillbrook, subagent to the Osages who we mentioned last week, had left Fort Smith, for the Osage nation, was drowned on his way up, in attempting to cross Grand river, which empties in on the south side of the Arkansas.

Mr. Phillbrook was a native of New Hampshire, where his relatives reside; and he was, a few years since, extensively engaged in mercantile business in the city of New York. He emigrated to this city about four years ago; was distinguished for his intelligence and gentlemanly deportment; and all who knew him, deplore in him the loss of a sincere friend, an upright and honest man, and a good citizen.

We are informed by Mr. Choteau, a respectable trader among the Osages, that they had promised to send down in his boat, the murderers who had committed the outrage on a party of hunters last winter, but, for some unknown cause, they did not comply with their promise. He thinks they were waiting for the arrival of Mr. Phillbrook, and that if he had arrived, the murderers would have been sent down. He also informs us, that a large majority of the Osages are friendly disposed towards our government; that the outrage is discountenanced by the nation; and he thinks the murderers will be given up without any farther shedding of blood.

Mr. David Barbour, for some years past a trader among the Osages, has been appointed by the Acting Governor, Sub-Agent to the Osages, in the room of Mr. Phillbrook. Mr. Barbour left this place on Sunday last for the Osage nation.

More Indian Disturbances.—We learn, by a gentleman from Batesville, that the most serious alarm exists among the citizens above that place, on White river, in consequence of the disorderly movements of the Shawnees, Delawares, and other Indian tribes, who have been removed to that section of our territory, within the last two or three years. Some of the old and friendly chiefs have given notice to the white inhabitants that they cannot restrain the ardor of their headstrong young men, who are resolutely bent on murdering the whites, and the strongest apprehensions are entertained by them that they will very soon carry their savage design into effect. Two or three old and respectable chiefs, finding their efforts unavailing to maintain peace on the part of the young and refractory men of their nation, we understand, have actually removed from the country, and are returning to their former residence.

The white people, as may well be supposed, are panic struck. Some have already left their habitations and improvements, and many others are preparing to leave as soon as possible; and it is the opinion of some of the most intelligent men in Independence county, that the country above Batesville will soon be abandoned to the Indians, unless some efficient measures are promply adopted to secure our unprotected citizens from the aggressions of their savage neighbors.

The General Assembly of this Territory have, for years past, petitioned the general government for the establishment of a military post on White river, which they consider indispensable to the security of the inhabitants in that quarter; and recent events show that their fears were not without foundation.—Indeed, it is the opinion of many, that, since such a multitude of Indians of various nations, most of whom were arrayed against the United States during the late war with England, have been collected together in the north west section of our territory, a military post on White river, is as necessary as at almost any other point on the western frontier.

The assurance contained in Mr. Conway's letter, that the Indians on White river shall be removed north of the limits of our territory, will, we sincerely hope be speedily realized.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A New York paper states that in one of the wards of the city (the eighth) about one thousand houses are now erecting. It is computed that the whole number of houses built and building during the present season will exceed three thousand.

London.—The population of London at the last census, was 1,247,000, and it is said that workmen and materials cannot be had for the increasing improvements.

Foreign.

From the Baltimore American, June 8.

MEXICO.—The schooner Eagle, Captain Bier, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in 18 days from Alvarado.

Mexico remains in a perfectly tranquil state under the direction of the Sovereign Congress, who had come to the resolution of nominating a dictator, for the purpose of preventing further internal commotion in the country. The eyes of the nation are directed to General Bravo, as being a proper person to fill this important station. His known patriotism and republican sentiments are a sufficient guarantee that his fellow-citizens will never repent having entrusted him with this high and important command.

General Filisola has been appointed Captain General of the province of Mexico, and General St. Anna has been entrusted with a high command on the coast; a measure tending highly to the safety of the nation. General Victoria remains commander in chief of the province of Vera Cruz, with a large body of troops at his command.

News was received at Alvarado on the 14th May, that Merida, (the capital of Yucatan) had joined the Mexican confederacy, and made peace with Campeachy. In consequence, great joy were expressed, by salutes and displays of flags. The coast of Yucatan, as well as the captain generalship of that province, was embraced in the command of St. Anna.

The return of Iturbide is thought possible, but highly improbable, and in any event the consequences are not apprehended by the nation at large.

The loans that have been negotiated by the British agents are now considered as confirmed and established; and their bills are commanding in Mexico 5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d. sterling per dollar. Senor Megone, the Mexican agent in London, has presented his nation with his commission on the contracts, amounting to $400,000.

From the New-York Patriot, June 8.

The arrival of the Marmion furnishes Paris papers to the 30th of April.

A letter which we find in these papers alludes to the flourishing condition of Egypt, and to the vigilance of the Pacha and his son, in promoting a knowledge of agriculture and the fine arts, and an intimacy with science. The letter is dated February 15, at which period the Pacha, Mehemed Ali, was in Upper Egypt, inspecting, together with Mr. Salt, the British Consul, and Monsieur Drovitti, his cotton and sugar crops. Several youths, of that portion of the Egyptian community denominated Copts, have been sent to Italy by the Pacha, at whose expense they are to be educated. Mr. Burton, who has for some years been employed by the Pacha in making geological discoveries in Egypt, it was thought, would soon return to England, where he would publish an interesting work on the subject. Osman Effendi is the chief of a college that has been established in Egypt; he is a well informed man, has travelled through Italy and France, and is zealous to promote the study of the arts and sciences. The introduction of steam navigation on the Egyptian Canals is earnestly sought for by Mehemed; and it is said, favorable propositions for this purpose have been made by him to some British engineers. So that this invaluable medium of communication be introduced into Egypt, it little matters by whom; but we confess it would gratify us not a little that one of our own countrymen could be able to claim the merit of being the first to disseminate its benefits. About 25,000 men have been raised and disciplined; and the Pacha is to form a regiment of cavalry, to be commanded by European officers.

A Paris paper of the 29th of April states, "upon good authority, that all the differences between great Britain and Algiers, are adjusted to the satisfaction of the former. Algiers, however, refuses to receive again the same British consul."

General La Fayette, it was said, would shortly embark for this port, in one of our elegant packet ships; having, as we learn, declined the invitation to come in a national ship.

We understand that the South-American patriot, general San Martin, who was falsely represented to have enriched himself by exactions from the inhabitants of Lima has arrived at Havre de Grace, France, in comparative poverty.

London, May 3.—We published, in a second edition, on Saturday, intelligence which had arrived from Africa, of a nature at once melancholy and fearful. The too probable destruction of a British Governor, and the certain and bloody defeat of a force under his command, by a people only known to us as barbarians, would be, under any circumstances, events to be regarded with a mixture of grief, shame, and apprehension, but the fact of Sir C. M'Carthy's overthrow, however in itself deplorable, becomes truly important when viewed in relation to its probable consequences, immediate and remote. We leave the details, imperfect as they may be, to be gathered from the extracts, which reach us by the way of Barbadoes, but from sources, it is to be feared, the most authentic. Whether the governor of Sierra Leone, was indiscreet in the separation of his scanty forces—one division of which, it appears, was surprised, and after a becoming resistance overpowered—we cannot determine on the present evidence. The Ashantee nation—for it is too numerous and formidable to be called a tribe—had for years been threatening an invasion of the British settlement: repeated attacks had already been made by them upon the Fantee nation, our neighbors and allies. Our weak force and feebler policy, induced the adoption of an expedient which never, in ancient or modern history, has been otherwise than disastrous in its effects.—We bought off the aggressors, and thus invited a repetition of their outrages. And these outrages, what means have our settlements on the coast of Africa possessed of repelling? We believe of Europeans hardly any. But what will be the result of this disaster in other parts of the world? When the African race in our west Indies are informed, as they may soon be, of the defeat of this force by their brethren, will not the example of the St. Domingo contest receive a corroboration, brought home more pointedly to themselves, as being that of a success obtained over an *English* adversary? Without, however, extending our speculation so far, one conclusion seems to be unavoidable;—we must either abandon our settlements on the western coast of Africa, or we must instantly undertake an extensive expedition, for the chastisement and humiliation of Ashantee. Either alternative is pregnant with evil. In the first, we sacrifice long cherished schemes for the relief and benefit of the unhappy Africans—schemes which have been prosecuted at much labor and expense, and directed to an inestimable object; in the second, we enter on a new career of blood, almost of necessity leading from self defence to enterprises of conquest and dominion.

A Heroine.—Persons who read the public papers, will remember, that Lady Hester Stanhope, an English woman, made herself, either by her beauty or her skill, Chief of a tribe of Arabs, in the Deserts of Syria, over whom she reigned with absolute power. News has lately been received of this extraordinary woman, whose family, rich and powerful, have vainly endeavored to entice her back to Europe. Captains Irby and Mangles were charged to carry her some books and letters, and with this intention repaired from Jaffa, which is in the interior, to the place of her residence, the old monastery Mar Elias Alza, situated a league and a half from Saide. There they heard, that this sovereign was gone to Jeba, in the middle of the mountains. The two Englishmen sent her the letters and books, with which they were charged, and at the same time requested permission to pay their respects to her personally; but she replied, that she had laid it down as a law, never to suffer an Englishman near her. The two captains were informed, that she was generally dressed like a Turk; that the people adored her and were never satiated with talking of her beauty and magnanimity. *Paris p.*

We never hear of this singular female except in the French papers. On reference to the Mercury of May 31, 1816, we find the first mention of her which we copied from the French journals. Lady Hester Stanhope is there described as the sister, friend and intimate companion of the late Mr. Pitt, after whose death she formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She visited Malta and Constantinople, and was shipwrecked in her voyage to Palestine. She was rescued, and conveyed to Syria: after which she travelled in all directions, accompanied by one countryman Bruce, who aided the escape of Lavalette. The same account adds, that after innumerable adventures, she was then at the head of some tribes of Bedouin Arabs, who regarded her as a being of a superior order. This was the substance of the French accounts of our fair countrywoman in 1816, to which, together with the more recent intelligence from Paris, our readers may attach what credit they deem it deserving of. *Liv. Mercury*

From a work entitled "*Statistical Inquiries respecting the City of Paris,*" &c.

"Paris exports about half the merceries, fancy fashions, prints, &c. which are sent out of France, and three-fourths of the clocks and watches, instruments, medicines, wrought metals, gold ware, objects of art, maps, prints, music, pottery, chemical productions, and silk fabrics. This will give an idea of the extent of its trade, and the importance of its industry. In these respects the face of Paris is completely changed within the last thirty years. It is perhaps to be regretted that France has not its Liverpool; and that so much activity and intelligence is concentrated in a spot which almost absorbs that of the whole kingdom. The spirit of commerce is so prevalent in Paris, that while the duties on goods exported from the whole kingdom have increased only ten-fold from the year 1819 to the year 1821, the same duties exported from Paris alone, have increased a hundred-fold in the same space of time.

These duties are principally on refined sugar, and on cotton and woollen goods. Paris and its suburbs contain 25 sugar houses; the neat profits of which are estimated at 1,281,052 francs.

Paris contains 9761 shops for the sale of provisions; not including 5000 traders that were in the halls and in the streets; the venders of wine alone are 2333 in number; while there are but 560 bakers, 355 butchers, 927 eating houses, and 787 coffee houses. Thus it appears that the number of taverns is above four times that of bakehouses, and above six times that of botchers' shops.

It ought to be observed, however, that the last must not exceed a certain number.

From the year 1810 to the year 1821, the number of silk manufactories increased from 52 to 67. In 1815 2,270,000 pair of stockings were manufactured, the current price of which, at the time, was 2 francs a pair; and 6,818,000 yards of silk the price of which was 2 francs a yard. At present the employment of machinery has diminished those prices one-third. It is calculated that 15,000 work-people of both sexes and all ages, are employed in these manufactories. From 7 to 8000 are employed in the manufacture of gold and silver articles. In the year 1819, there were stamped in France, six millions of gold and silver articles, representing a value of 64 millions of francs. It is calculated that the gold manufactured in France, in 1819, amounted to thirty-eight hundredths of the gold annually brought into Europe.

One year with another, 120,000 watches and 15,000 clocks are sold in Paris, for about 20 millions of francs; the nett profits of which is about three millions and a half.

Every year from 35,000 to 40,000 horses and mules are brought to market. The average price of a horse is 165 francs 62 centimes. There are in Paris 12,800 horses belonging to individuals, and 3,500 to military bodies.

680 presses are actively employed in Paris; and from 3 to 4,000 printers. It is estimated that of every hundred, 68 relate to the belle-lettres, history, or politics; 20 to the sciences and the arts; and 12 to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is 62 francs. The annual consumption of paper is 365,000 reams."

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following account of a great literary curiosity is from the Christian Observer.

We have been favored by the author, with the loan of a literary curiosity, entitled "Divinity; or Discourse on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, the Personality of the Holy Ghost, and on the Sacred Trinity; being improved extracts from a system of Divinity," by the Rev. W. Davy, A. B. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon. *Printed by himself, fourteen copies only,* 1823. The name of Mr. Davy will be familiar to our literary readers, as the indefatigable author, or editor, and *printer* of the "System of Divinity" alluded to in the above title; a massy work of 26 thick volumes, compiled and printed under circumstances which would entitle the writer to a conspicuous place in Mr. D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors." This work, the fruit of a life of labor, ("from the first maturity," says the author, "of my reason, 1763, to the present, 1823,") Mr. Davy was anxious to give to the world, fully expecting that it would not only be extensively purchased and read by individuals, but be "*authoritatively placed in churches,* for the benefit of mankind in general." He began with a tolerable subscription list in 1786; but this failing him by desertion, and his pecuniary loss being heavy, and himself poor, he determined to become his own printer. He accordingly constructed a press with his own hands, and purchased a few old types, with which he commenced his protracted task. In 1795, he had completed forty copies of his first volume, all of which, except fourteen, he distributed to reviewers, public characters, and learned institutions, hoping by this specimen to ensure a large demand for the whole work. Disappointed in his expectation, he recommenced his manual labors, printing, however, only *fourteen* copies of the remaining volumes; because, as he says in the work before us, he was unequal to the purchase of a larger quantity of paper, being in the possession of only £40 per annum, in a ruinated and ruinous parsonage house, and, from the paucity of his types and skill, able to take off but a page at a time—so that, working almost night and day, he would not, up to the present time, have more than half completed his undertaking, if a considerable number had been to be struck off. The 25 volumes were completed in 1807; and the volume just printed consists of "improved extracts" from them. The *getting up* is sufficiently curious, and among other novelties in typography, the author frequently sticks on sundry slips, riders and codicils, wherever a new thought had occurred after the page was printed off. We recommend to his friends to consider, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it might not be desirable to procure a liberal subscription list, for the re-print of the "improved extracts," to reimburse the worthy and aged author for a fraction of his life's labor.

An Enormous Punch Bowl.—On the 25th of October, 1694, a bowl of punch was made at the Right Honorable Edward Russell's house, when he was the Captain General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's force in the Mediterranean sea. It was made in a fountain, in a garden, in the middle of four walks, all covered over with lemon and orange trees, and in every walk was a table, the whole length of it, covered with cold collations, &c. In the same fountain were the following ingredients, viz: four hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads of water, twenty gallons of lime juice, twenty-five thousand lemons, thirteen hundred weight of fine Lisbon sugar, five pounds of grated nutmeg, three hundred toasted biscuits, and lastly a pipe of mountain Malaga. Over the fountain was a large canopy, built to keep off the rain, and there was built on purpose a little boat, wherein was a boy belonging to the fleet, who rowed round the fountain and filled the cups of the company; and in all probability more than six thousand drank thereof.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1824.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARIES.

On Saturday last, a stranger of genteel appearance and address, called at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and requested the Editor to take charge of a few books, which he wished to present, on behalf of a lady, to the apprentices of the city, as the commencement of a library, intended for their peculiar benefit. On inquiring his name and the particular objects contemplated by the donation, he briefly, but courteously, said that he had "no name," that he was "nobody," had no interested design in making the request, and that the person whom he addressed, would "never see him again." He spoke, most logically, of the advantages to be derived, to the objects of his literary benevolence, from the institution of a library among them; and communicated, with so much good nature, all the information of which he was the bearer, relative to the subject, copula, and predicate of his proposition, that it was impossible not to be convinced of its truth, or to refuse his disinterested application. Accordingly, the stranger deposited in the office of the Gazette, twenty-five volumes of books, very judiciously selected, for the purpose to which they are to be applied. At the same time the Editor was favored with a sight of the bill which had been drawn, by the auctioneer who "knocked down" the books, in the name of the "Shade of Franklin," as the bona fide purchaser. The books are not of such colossal dimensions or splendid gilt and hieroglyphical backs, as should embellish the book cases of literary leisure gentlemen, who read and understand the work which the binder has bestowed upon their pretty rows of "big books above, and little books below," more frequently, and much better, than they do their "still and mental parts." They are, however, very substantial and useful volumes; and, for the honor of our little city, as well as out of civility to the polite donor, it is to be hoped that the nucleus of our Apprentices' Library, which has, by so fortunate an accident, been formed, will receive a rapid and large increase.

At a period so fertile in inventions, good, bad and indifferent, as the one which is passing, much praise is due to those who first proposed and effected the formation of a literary fund, to which so many may resort for instruction and rational amusement, who might otherwise have remained destitute of them. The intentions which prompted to the undertaking were, no doubt, purely benevolent. They could have had no source in a venal, selfish expectation of pecuniary emolument; for the object to which they referred was to be accomplished by voluntary and gratuitous contribution. In the result anticipated from them, there was too little of the pomp and display by which the general gaze is attracted, to promise a brilliant recompense from the "sweet voices" of fame.

Without expecting any sudden or immense advantages from the establishment of these intellectual charities, which are become so numerous in the United States, much practical and permanent usefulness may be predicted of them. The recreations of that class of society, for whose benefit they have been founded, are limited, and, in their tendency, too often detrimental to both physical and moral health. If they can be induced to receive in exchange for some of their gross and ruinous amusements, the more profitable gratification which is to be derived from the perusal of an instructive, entertaining book; to relinquish the debasing habits, which unrestrained indulgence in vitious propensities and periodical idleness has created, for the retirement, where they might pass their leisure hours with more substantial enjoyments, in reading books that unite the useful with the agreeable, the effects, both upon themselves and others, must be of the most salutary kind. They constitute a part of society, for whose interests it is the peculiar duty of all, who properly appreciate the worth of intellectual improvement, to be actively solicitous. From their situation in life and the avocations in which they are engaged, they are, generally, without those resources of beneficial relaxation, which are presented to many others. Before the mind has been made tractable to reflection, or the moral character received its permanent impressions, they are separated from the natural guardians of their principles, and placed under the control of strangers, who are too apt to suppose themselves exempt from all responsibility for the future welfare of those, whom they consider only as the instruments of their pecuniary advancement. In a place such as Pittsburgh, where the nature and number of the occupations to which industry is devoted, require the employment of so many apprentices, whatever can contribute to the formation and permanency of their virtuous dispositions, ought to be encouraged. Every citizen should take a zealous and an efficient interest in any measure which would tend to improve moral habitudes among that description of our population for whom the commencement of a Library has just been made.

Our streets are crowded on every public occasion, with clamorous, riotous, and ungovernable boys, ready for whatever mischievous prank may be suggested. At the places of resort, whether festive or religious, they form a large proportion of the throng, and, in the eagerness for boisterous pastime, set at defiance both threats and persuasions. The direction which it is proposed to give their attention, by the institution of a library, to which they can have frequent and free access, may produce a reformation in their deportment, which will conduce to public decorum and the advantage of their masters as well as themselves. The experiment is, at all events, worth putting to the trial.

From the United States Gazette.

Apprentices' Library.—There is scarcely an institution in our city which deserves *permanent* and efficient aid more than this. It would be superfluous for us at this time to state the advantages which must hereafter accrue to the community from the possession of general knowledge, and valuable information in their own department, by those men who are now *apprentices;* nor is the possession of knowledge all that is to be expected from the continuance of the Apprentices' Library. The lads who take books from that institution, are learning by *practice* to husband their time, and use to advantage their moments of leisure.

"Take care of your pence," says the proverb, "and your *pounds* will take care of themselves;" and if "time is money," then we may safely parodize the words, and say, take care of your *minutes*, and your *hours* and *days* will take care of themselves. The proper application of this aphorism is of great moment to the class of readers interested personally in the Apprentices' Library. After a lad has left the school *bench* for the bench of a tradesman, those childish amusements, which once occupied his mind, begin to fail in their interest; and while he cannot yet participate in the *manly* pleasures of his superiors in age, he finds himself by inclination and *custom* cut off from the sports of mere boyhood, and at this critical juncture the worst principles of vice, are in nine cases out of ten imbibed. Between the recollections of past amusement, and the anticipation of future enjoyments, the apprentice follows the inclination for *present* pleasure, and in hours, not devoted to his master's service, follows an *enticement* to vice, and feels, without an attempt at resistance, an inclination for its enjoyment increase.

This inclination for error, is created and indulged in the few spare hours in a week which the master allows his apprentices. Hours thus unimproved, are more fatal to the candidate for manhood, than the most rigorous exaction, that cruelty and avarice could impose.

But, let the lad, before these habits of misimproving time are acquired, be conducted to the Library instituted for *his* good, let him be taught that he possesses an undeniable claim upon its treasures, and that by extra exertion he may redeem an hour each day to devote to accumulating the stores of knowledge that it contains; let some friendly hand direct him in his selection; and that vitiation of taste and principle, and that waste of time and health, which is so often complained of by masters, will be spared to him. All who read much, know that in the mental feast 'increase of appetite grows by what it feeds upon;' hence when once the boy is made acquainted with the power which he possesses within himself of being amused and gratified, and learns where the *lever* is to be found that will set this power in motion, he will be sure to find where he may stand to raise his world of mind; there is no danger of such a lad falling into the ranks of the vitious; virtue with him is pleasure, it is his ordinary practice; and he would sacrifice his own feelings, and break in upon his own agreeable habits, were he to enter upon a vitious act.

The advantages to be derived from a general use of the Apprentices' Library, are not confined to Apprentices. The master who has around him a set of quiet and orderly lads, whose conduct he can *always* account for, and whose habits he may depend on, possesses the greatest advantage over one who feels that his apprentices rush from their labors to give loose to vitious inclination, and that their Sabbaths or holidays are spent in a manner which can give no hope of future usefulness, and from early excesses may probably deprive him of the value of their labor pledged by their indentures.

There can be few mechanics, we apprehend, who must not be gratified in the advancement of those who have been their apprentices; it is a credit which he also must be proud of receiving, and we know of no means more likely of aiding in the promotion of these laudable gratifications than the Apprentices' Library. Mechanics, then seem particularly called upon to aid in the support of this institution.

But not tradesmen alone--men of wealth of any pursuit in life, owe it to a principle of general benevolence, to a feeling of civic pride, not to suffer this great means of public good to be lost, at a time when it is most needed, for the want of a little pecuniary aid.

The subject is of importance, we therefore feelingly, but respectfully urge its claim upon public patronage.

Trial of Jacob Hook.—At the court of Oyer and Terminer which was held at Warren last week, came on for trial the indictment against Jacob Hook, for the killing of Benjamin Wallis; and after a hearing of several days, the case was submitted to the jury, who, after retiring and consulting for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of *not guilty*.—The circumstances of the case, as we have heard them stated, were these. A warrant to arrest Hook had been issued by a magistrate, directed to the Sheriff, which had not been delivered to the Sheriff for execution, but to Asa Scott, the Coroner of the county, and who acted also sometimes as a kind of deputy to the Sheriff. He went on the 25th of March to arrest Hook, who lived about four miles from Warren. Hook would not allow him to arrest him, denying his authority, and alleging the whole proceedings to be an illegal attempt to injure and ill treat him, by a combination of persons hostile to him, of whom he stated Scott to be one; but that he would submit to the arrest of the Sheriff or of the Constable. Scott went back to Warren for assistance, and returned to Hook's after dark, with several persons in company, and found his house locked. After informing Hook of the object of their coming, and demanding admittance, and he refusing, they broke open the door; in the doing of which a gun was fired by Hook, as was understood; and Wallis killed, and another of the company wounded. Upon the trial the court decided that the deputation under which Scott professed to act was illegal, and gave him no authority to execute the warrant against Hook, even if that warrant were good, to which there were several objections raised, but which the court thought unnecessary to decide. The case then resolved itself into an unauthorized attempt of several armed men to break open and enter Hook's house, against his will, after dark—and upon the illegality of that attempt, and the *legal* right of Hook to resist it, (the moral right could not come in question) we understand the acquittal took place. The case excited great interest, not only in the county, but elsewhere. There were seven counsel for the prosecution; and for the defendant six, among whom were Mr. Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Farrelly, of this place.

Meadville Messenger.

Caution to Woolen Manufacturers.—The late fire near Germantown, originated by spontaneous combustion in waste wool. Though but twenty to fifty pounds had accumulated, yet it produced a most dense smoke, and a gas which took fire like gunpowder. The building was so instantaneously in a blaze, that not an article could be saved. The oils used in the waste wool were olive and spermaceti—each kind had been so repeatedly used before, without an injury, that no danger was apprehended. Repeated experiments that I have made, prove that linseed oil will regularly ignite with waste wool in twenty-four hours, but none had been suffered about the mill for years. Within the last week, olive oil had been used. It perhaps had been previously adulterated, with other vegetable oil, though bought for genuine olive oil, and from the use of this oil, the fire is supposed to have occurred. The above circumstances show the rapidity of flame connected with the causes mentioned—and that several small closely packed parcels of wool, should have been exposed to a most intense fire, and yet not burned in the centre, also proves how little general danger there is of setting fire to wool.

W. L. FISHER.

Capt. Partridge and 130 Cadets are to begin their march on Monday next from Norwich, for Whitehall, Burlington, Plattsburg and possibly Montreal.

Providence Jour.

Chambersburg, June 8.

"Lo, the poor Indian."

Eighteen or twenty days since, two Indians, who said they were Cherokees, came to this place, and were a day or so shooting about our streets with their bows and arrows for cents. The day after they left this, one of them was observed early in the morning, running through town in the direction they came here; and the beginning of last week, the dead body of the other was discovered in the woods between this borough and Greenvillage, near to the turnpike, in a state of putrifaction! On examination the scull was found to be broken, and a short distance from the corse a stone with dried blood on it was discovered, with which it is supposed, the foul deed was perpetrated. From the circumstance of these two Indians having been seen together near where the body was found, on the evening previous to the day on which one of them returned through here; and above all, the peculiar manner in which the corse, &c. were concealed, leaves no doubt of the deceased having fallen by the hand of his red brother!

It was evident these Indians had contracted the vice of the white man, intoxication, and the "untutor'd mind" of the murderer may, doubtless, with great justice, charge his crime to *rum!* *Repos.*

INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.

The following unpleasant intelligence from Arkansas, has reached us through a New-Orleans paper of the 15th ult.

From the Arkansas Gazette, of April 20.

From Fort Smith.—Major Phillips, of the army, and several other gentlemen, arrived here last week, from Fort Smith, who left there about the time the troops were starting for the new post to be established at the mouth of the Verdigris. Part of the troops, with some wagons, &c. were sent up by land: and the remainder, with the military stores, were transported in boats, which had been procured for the purpose. A guard to protect some public property that had been necessarily left behind, are the only troops now remaining at Fort Smith.

These gentlemen bring us the unwelcome intelligence, that Mr. Nathaniel Phillbrook, subagent to the Osages who we mentioned last week, had left Fort Smith, for the Osage nation, was drowned on his way up, in attempting to cross Grand river, which empties in on the south side of the Arkansas.

Mr. Phillbrook was a native of New Hampshire, where his relatives reside; and he was, a few years since, extensively engaged in mercantile business in the city of New York. He emigrated to this city about four years ago; was distinguished for his intelligence and gentlemanly deportment; and all who knew him, deplore in him the loss of a sincere friend, an upright and honest man, and a good citizen.

We are informed by Mr. Choteau, a respectable trader among the Osages, that they had promised to send down in his boat, the murderers who had committed the outrage on a party of hunters last winter, but, for some unknown cause, they did not comply with their promise. He thinks they were waiting for the arrival of Mr. Phillbrook, and that if he had arrived, the murderers would have been sent down. He also informs us, that a large majority of the Osages are friendly disposed towards our government; that the outrage is discountenanced by the nation: and he thinks the murderers will be given up without any farther shedding of blood.

Mr. David Barbour, for some years past a trader among the Osages, has been appointed by the Acting Governor, Sub-Agent to the Osages, in the room of Mr. Phillbrook. Mr. Barbour left this place on Sunday last for the Osage nation.

More Indian Disturbances.—We learn, by a gentleman from Batesville, that the most serious alarm exists among the citizens above that place, on White river, in consequence of the disorderly movements of the Shawnees, Delawares, and other Indian tribes, who have been removed to that section of our territory, within the last two or three years. Some of the old and friendly chiefs have given notice to the white inhabitants that they cannot restrain the ardor of their headstrong young men, who are resolutely bent on murdering the whites, and the strongest apprehensions are entertained by them that they will very soon carry their savage design into effect. Two or three old and respectable chiefs, finding their efforts unavailing to maintain peace on the part of the young and refractory men of their nation, we understand, have actually removed from the country, and are returning to their former residence.

The white people, as may well be supposed, are panic struck. Some have already left their habitations and improvements, and many others are preparing to leave as soon as possible; and it is the opinion of some of the most intelligent men in Independence county, that the country above Batesville will soon be abandoned to the Indians, unless some efficient measures are promptly adopted to secure our unprotected citizens from the aggressions of their savage neighbors.

The General Assembly of this Territory have, for years past, petitioned the general government for the establishment of a military post on White river, which they consider indispensable to the security of the inhabitants in that quarter; and recent events show that their fears were not without foundation.—Indeed, it is the opinion of many, that, since such a multitude of Indians of various nations, most of whom were arrayed against the United States during the late war with England, have been collected together in the north west section of our territory, a military post on White river, is as necessary as at almost any other point on the western frontier.

The assurance contained in Mr. Conway's letter, that the Indians on White river shall be removed north of the limits of our territory, will, we sincerely hope be speedily realized.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A New York paper states that in one of the wards of the city (the eighth) about one thousand houses are now erecting. It is computed that the whole number of houses built and building during the present season will exceed three thousand.

London.—The population of London at the last census, was 1,247,000, and it is said that workmen and materials cannot be had for the increasing improvements.

Foreign.

From the Baltimore American, June 3.

MEXICO.—The schooner Eagle, Captain Bier, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in 18 days from Alvarado.

Mexico remains in a perfectly tranquil state under the direction of the Sovereign Congress, who had come to the resolution of nominating a dictator, for the purpose of preventing further internal commotion in the country. The eyes of the nation are directed to General Bravo, as being a proper person to fill this important station. His known patriotism and republican sentiments are a sufficient guarantee that his fellow-citizens will never repent having entrusted him with this high and important command.

General Filisola has been appointed Captain General of the province of Mexico, and General St. Anna has been entrusted with a high command on the coast; a measure tending highly to the safety of the nation. General Victoria remains commander in chief of the province of Vera Cruz, with a large body of troops at his command.

News was received at Alvarado on the 14th May, that Merida, (the capital of Yucatan) had joined the Mexican confederacy, and made peace with Campeachy. In consequence, great joys were expressed, by salutes and displays of flags. The coast of Yucatan, as well as the captain generalship of that province, was embraced in the command of St. Anna.

The return of Iturbide is thought possible, but highly improbable, and in any event the consequences are not apprehended by the nation at large.

The loans that have been negotiated by the British agents are now considered as confirmed and established; and their bills are commanding in Mexico 3s. 8d. to 5s. 9d. sterling per dollar. Senor Megone, the Mexican agent in London, has presented his nation with his commission on the contracts, amounting to $400,000.

From the New-York Patriot, June 8.

The arrival of the Marmion furnishes Paris papers to the 30th of April.

A letter which we find in these papers alludes to the flourishing condition of Egypt, and to the vigilance of the Pacha and his son, in promoting a knowledge of agriculture and the fine arts, and an intimacy with science. The letter is dated February 15, at which period the Pacha, Mehemed Ali, was in Upper Egypt, inspecting, together with Mr. Salt, the British Consul, and Monsieur Drovitti, his cotton and sugar crops. Several youths, of that portion of the Egyptian community denominated Copts, have been sent to Italy by the Pacha, at whose expense they are to be educated. Mr. Burton, who has for some years been employed by the Pacha in making geological discoveries in Egypt, it was thought, would soon return to England, where he would publish an interesting work on the subject. Osman Effendi is the chief of a college that has been established in Egypt; he is a well informed man, has travelled through Italy and France, and is zealous to promote the study of the arts and sciences. The introduction of steam navigation on the Egyptian Canals is earnestly sought for by Mehemed; and it is said, favorable propositions for this purpose have been made by him to some British engineers. So that this invaluable medium of communication be introduced into Egypt, it little matters by whom; but we confess it would gratify us not a little that one of our own countrymen could be able to claim the merit of being the first to disseminate its benefits. About 25,000 men have been raised and disciplined; and the Pacha is to form a regiment of cavalry, to be commanded by European officers.

A Paris paper of the 29th of April states, "upon good authority, that all the differences between great Britain and Algiers, are adjusted to the satisfaction of the former. Algiers, however, refuses to receive again the same British consul."

General La Fayette, it was said, would shortly embark for this port, in one of our elegant packet ships; having, as we learn, declined the invitation to come in a national ship.

We understand that the South-American patriot, general San Martin, who was falsely represented to have enriched himself by exactions from the inhabitants of Lima has arrived at Havre de Grace, France, in comparative poverty.

London, May 3.—We published, in a second edition, on Saturday, intelligence which had arrived from Africa, of a nature at once melancholy and fearful. The too probable destruction of a British Governor, and the certain and bloody defeat of a force under his command, by a people only known to us as barbarians, would be, under any circumstances, events to be regarded with a mixture of grief, shame, and apprehension, but the fact of Sir C. M'Carthy's overthrow, however in itself deplorable, becomes truly important when viewed in relation to its probable consequences, immediate and remote. We leave the details, imperfect as they may be, to be gathered from the extracts, which reach us by the way of Barbadoes, but from sources, it is to be feared, the most authentic. Whether the governor of Sierra Leone, was indiscreet in the separation of his scanty forces—one division of which, it appears, was surprised, and after a becoming resistance overpowered—we cannot determine on the present evidence. The Ashantee nation—for it is too numerous and formidable to be called a tribe—had for years been threatening an invasion of the British settlement: repeated attacks had already been made by them upon the Fantee nation, our neighbors and allies. Our weak force and feebler policy, induced the adoption of an expedient which never, in ancient or modern history, has been otherwise than disastrous in its effects.—We bought off the aggressors, and thus invited a repetition of their outrages. And these outrages, what means have our settlements on the coast of Africa possessed of repelling? We believe of Europeans hardly any. But what will be the result of this disaster in other parts of the world? When the African race in our west Indies are informed, as they may soon be, of the defeat of this force by their brethren, will not the example of the St. Domingo contest receive a corroboration, brought home more pointedly to themselves, as being that of a success obtained over an *English* adversary? Without, however, extending our speculation so far, one conclusion seems to be unavoidable;—we must either abandon our settlements on the western coast of Africa, or we must instantly undertake an extensive expedition, for the chastisement and humiliation of Ashantee. Either alternative is pregnant with evil. In the first, we sacrifice long cherished schemes for the relief and benefit of the unhappy Africans—schemes which have been prosecuted at much labor and expense, and directed to an inestimable object; in the second, we enter on a new career of blood, almost of necessity leading from self defence to enterprises of conquest and dominion.

A Heroine.—Persons who read the public papers, will remember, that Lady Hester Stanhope, an English woman, made herself, either by her beauty or her skill, Chief of a tribe of Arabs, in the Deserts of Syria, over whom she reigned with absolute power. News has lately been received of this extraordinary woman, whose family, rich and powerful, have vainly endeavored to entice her back to Europe. Captains Irby and Mangles were charged to carry her some books and letters, and with this intention repaired from Jaffa, which is in the interior, to the place of her residence, the old monastery Mar Elias Alza, situated a league and a half from Saide. There they heard, that this sovereign was gone to Jeba, in the middle of the mountains. The two Englishmen sent her the letters and books, with which they were charged, and at the same time requested permission to pay their respects to her personally; but she replied, that she had laid it down as a law, never to suffer an Englishman near her. The two captains were informed, that she was generally dressed like a Turk; that the people adored her, and were never satisfied with talking of her beauty and magnanimity.

We never hear of this singular female except in the French papers. On reference to the Mercure of May 31, 1816, we find the first mention of her which we copied from the French journals. Lady Hester Stanhope is there described as the friend and intimate companion of the late Mr. Pitt, after whose death she formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She visited Malta and Constantinople, and was shipwrecked in her voyage to Palmyra. She was rescued, and conveyed to Syria; after which she travelled in all directions, accompanied by a countryman Bruce, who aided the escape of Lavalette. The same account adds, that after numerous adventures, she was then at the head of the tribes of Bodouin Arabs, who regarded her as a being of a superior order. This was the substance of the French accounts of our fair countrywoman in 1816, to which, together with the more recent intelligence from Paris, our readers may attach what credit they deem it deserving of. *Liv. Mercury.*

From a work entitled "*Statistical Inquiries respecting the City of Paris,*" &c.

"Paris exports about half the mercerics, fancy fashions, prints, &c. which are sent out of France, and three-fourths of the clocks and watches, ornaments, medicines, wrought metals, gold wire, objects of art, maps, prints, music, pottery, chemical productions, and silk fabrics. This will give some of the extent of its trade, and the importance of its industry. In these respects the face of Paris is completely changed within the last thirty years. It is perhaps to be regretted that France has not a Liverpool; and that so much activity and intelligence is concentrated in a spot which almost absorbs that of the whole kingdom. The spirit of commerce is not prevalent in Paris, that while the duties on goods exported from the whole kingdom have increased only ten-fold from the year 1819 to the year 1827, the same duties exported from Paris alone, have increased a hundred-fold in the same space of time.

These duties are principally on refined sugar, and on cotton and woollen goods. Paris and its suburbs contain 25 sugar houses; the neat profits of which are estimated at 1,281,052 francs.

Paris contains 9761 shops for the sale of provisions; not including 5000 traders that were in the halls and in the streets; the venders of wine alone are 2333 in number; while there are but 560 bakers, 353 butchers, 927 eating houses, and 787 coffee houses. Thus it appears that the number of taverns is above four times that of bakehouses, and above six times that of butchers' shops.

It ought to be observed, however, that the last must not exceed a certain number.

From the year 1810 to the year 1821, the number of silk manufactories increased from 52 to 67. In 1813 2,270,000 pair of stockings were manufactured, the current price of which, at the time, was 2 francs a pair; and 6,818,000 yards of silk the price of which was 2 francs a yard. At present the employment of machinery has diminished those prices one-third. It is calculated that 15,000 work-people of both sexes and all ages, are employed in these manufactories. From 7 to 8000 are employed in the manufacture of gold and silver articles. In the year 1819, there were stamped in France, six millions of gold and silver articles, representing a value of 64 millions of francs. It is calculated that the gold manufactured in France, in 1819, amounted to thirty-eight hundredths of the gold annually brought into Europe.

One year with another, 120,000 watches and 15,000 clocks are sold in Paris, for about 20 millions of francs; the nett profits of which is about three millions and a half.

Every year from 35,000 to 40,000 horses and mules are brought to market. The average price of a horse is 165 francs 62 centimes. There are in Paris 12,800 horses belonging to individuals, and 3,500 to military bodies.

680 presses are actively employed in Paris; and from 3 to 4,000 printers. It is estimated that of every hundred, 68 relate to the belle-lettres, history, or politics; 20 to the sciences and the arts; and 12 to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is 62 francs. The annual consumption of paper is 365,000 reams."

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following account of a great literary curiosity is from the Christian Observer.

We have been favored by the author, with the loan of a literary curiosity, entitled "Divinity; or Discourse on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, the Personality of the Holy Ghost, and on the Sacred Trinity; being improved extracts from a system of Divinity," by the Rev. W. Davy, A. B. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon. *Printed by himself, fourteen copies only,* 1823. The name of Mr. Davy will be familiar to our literary readers, as the indefatigable author, or editor, and *printer* of the "System of Divinity" alluded to in the above title; a massy work of 26 thick volumes, compiled and printed under circumstances which would entitle the writer to a conspicuous place in Mr. D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors." This work, the fruit of a life of labor, ("from the first maturity," says the author, "of my reason, 1763, to the present, 1823,") Mr. Davy was anxious to give to the world, fully expecting that it would not only be extensively purchased and read by individuals, but be "*authoritatively placed in churches,* for the benefit of mankind in general." He began with a tolerable subscription list in 1786; but this failing him by desertion, and his pecuniary loss being heavy, and himself poor, he determined to become his own printer. He accordingly constructed a press with his own hands, and purchased a few old types with which he commenced his protracted task. In 1795, he had completed forty copies of his first volume, all of which, except fourteen, he distributed to reviewers, public characters, and learned institutions, hoping by this specimen to ensure a large demand for the whole work. Disappointed in his expectation, he recommenced his manual labors, printing, however, only *fourteen* copies of the remaining volumes; because, as he says in the work before us, he was unequal to the purchase of a larger quantity of paper, being in the possession of only £40 per annum, in a ruinated and ruinous parsonage house, and, from the paucity of his types and skill, able to take off but a page at a time—so that, working almost night and day, he would not, up to the present time, have more than half completed his undertaking, if a considerable number had been to be struck off. The 25 volumes were completed in 1807; and the volume just printed consists of "improved extracts" from them. The *getting up* is sufficiently curious, and among other novelties in typography, the author frequently sticks on sundry slips, riders and rodicils, wherever a new thought had occurred after the page was printed off. We recommend to his friends to consider, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it might not be desirable to procure a liberal subscription list, for the re-print of the "improved extracts," to reimburse the worthy and aged author for a fraction of his life's labor.

An Enormous Punch Bowl.—On the 25th of October, 1694, a bowl of punch was made at the Right Honorable Edward Russell's house, when he was the Captain General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's force in the Mediterranean seas. It was made in a fountain, in a garden, in the middle of four walks, all covered over with lemon and orange trees, and in every walk was a table, the whole length of it, covered with cold collations, &c. In the same fountain were the following ingredients, viz: four hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads of water, twenty gallons of lime juice, twenty-five thousand lemons, thirteen hundred weight of fine Lisbon sugar, five pounds of grated nutmeg, three hundred toasted biscuits, and lastly a pipe of mountain Malaga. Over the fountain was a large canopy, built to keep off the rain, and there was built on purpose a little boat, wherein was a boy belonging to the fleet, who rowed round the fountain and filled the cups of the company; and in all probability more than six thousand drank thereof.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1824.

Apprentices' Library.

Several respectable citizens, to whom we mentioned the circumstance of the donation of Books, noticed in the preceding page, have united in requesting us to give the following

NOTICE.—A meeting of persons interested in the formation of an APPRENTICES' LIBRARY in this city, will be held at the house of James Crossan, in Wood-street, on Tuesday evening next, the 22d inst. at 8 o'clock.

The other editors of the city will please to insert this notice. June 18.

Appointment by the Governor.

John Ted, Esq. of Bedford, to be President Judge of the 16th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset.

Charles Shaler, Esq. to be President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, in the room of the Hon. William Wilkins.

[With his Excellency there seems to be more joy over one political sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine "undeviating democrats" that need no repentance.]

Military.—Our commander in chief, Gov. Shulze, has appointed Col. Moluis C. Rogers; Gen. Wilson Smyth, of Erie; Col. Reese Hill, of Greene; and Gen. I. D. Barnard, of Chester, his aids-de-camp.

The *Investigating Committee* remained in session, at our latest dates from Washington. A great number of individuals had been examined, and many more were summoned to attend for examination. Mr. Edwards had objected to being himself examined, on the ground that he had no additional facts, within his own knowledge, to communicate. This objection was overruled by the committee.

The Statesman has fallen into new hands. On these new hands it was incumbent to show that it would not be less purely democratic than formerly. There is no way to prove democracy, so common as to attack federalists, and to abuse them lustily for presuming to think for themselves. We were not surprised, therefore, to find the first acts of courtesy, exercised towards us by the new publishers, to be the insertion of one communication charging us with untruth, and of another connecting us with Simpson and the Secretary of the Hartford Convention. Nor have we the least objection to this course on their part, seeing it is considered essential to their character for democracy, as aforesaid. Neither would we attempt to weaken the effect of the two communications mentioned, by an elaborate investigation of their merits. In the one, we have the word of the writer for it that we were in error, and knowingly so, when we last week stated that the county convention of delegates was called by a caucus committee, though the writer admits a majority of the committee are caucus men. In the other, it is asserted, that "Gen. Jackson is receiving the gratuitous support of all the federal papers in the state," and that "his political principles are cordially approved by Walsh, Maclean, Simpson, and the Secretary of the Hartford Convention." This same communication sets out with an assertion that all the democratic papers in the state last fall supported the election of Mr. Shulze, while all the federal papers supported Mr. Gregg. Now as Simpson supported Mr. Shulze, and is therefore, a true democrat, and as Walsh, and the Secretary, and several of the Gregg papers of the state, oppose Gen. Jackson, we dont see how this writer's statements are to be reconciled with plain truth and sound logic.—They may prove, though, that the Statesman is as good a democratic paper as it was wont to be; and to this, as we said before, we have no objection.

Dr. James Anderson, a respectable physician of Montgomery county, placed on the caucus committee of correspondence, has declined serving, declaring himself in favor of the Hero of Orleans.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

It will be perceived, from the subjoined article, from the Washington Republican, that the general government is about to embark promptly in a system of Internal Improvement, in which our district and the western country generally has a deep interest. The intimation that the Engineers of the general government will assist those of Pennsylvania in surveying the canal route between this place and Philadelphia, is a very gratifying piece of intelligence.

We publish this day two advertisements of the Engineer Department, under the act of the 24th of May 1824, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. We are gratified at this early and prompt attention, on the part of the Executive, to this great national object, and feel confident that the measures proposed are admirably calculated to carry into successful operation the views of Congress. In addition to the important measure of offering a premium for the best means of freeing the navigation of the Mississippi from the obstacles which endanger and impede it, the Secretary of War has directed circulars to be addressed to all the captains of steam boats which navigate the Ohio and Mississippi, requesting the aid of their experience, as to the best mode of removing the snyyers, planters or snags, in those noble rivers. The Secretary, however, has adopted measures not less prompt to carry into effect the other provisions of the act—we mean that of removing the sand-bars in the Ohio. Major Long, of the Topographical Engineers, well known to the public as an enterprising and scientific traveller, has received orders forthwith to proceed to the Ohio, and to make an experiment, as contemplated by the act, on one of the bars. We hope he may be successful; but we have our fears that the experiment will not wholly succeed, as experience seems to prove, that the effect of a removal of obstacles of that kind is to impede the navigation, either above or below the point improved.—Besides these measures, effective means have been adopted to carry into operation the act of the last session, directing the surveys for the purpose of constructing roads and canals. A board of Engineers has been constituted, consisting of Gen. Bernard, Col. Totten, and Mr. John L. Sullivan; to which will be attached, Dr. Howard of Baltimore, Mr. Schriver of Pennsylvania, Capt. Pennin of the Topographical Engineers and Lieut. Courtenay and Talcott of the Corps of Engineers.

The President has determined, in the first instance, the route from the Potomac to the Ohio, and thence to Lake Erie, in order to ascertain the practicability of canal communication between those important points, under the belief that no object in the whole range of defence, commerce, and intercourse, is of greater importance to the nation.

The Board set out from this city this morning, for the execution of their important duty, with the exception of Col. Totten, who will join them on the route. There will be placed under the orders of the Board, three Topographical Brigades, each consisting of six officers, or surveyors—the first to be commanded by Major Abert, the second by Capt. M'Neil, the third by Mr. Shriver, and the fourth not yet designated, for the purpose of making a minute and final survey of the route.

These effective measures will ascertain, before the next meeting of Congress, the practicability of water communication between the Chesapeake and Lake Erie, by the way of the Potomac. We trust that the most sanguine expectations of its friends will be realized; and we feel a perfect confidence that no measure of the kind can be of greater importance to the nation. Of its beneficial effect upon this district, we added not say a word, as the most careless observer must be struck with their importance.

The Board, we understand, after they have explored the route, are to meet the Commissioners of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, to aid them in making a reconnoissance between that place and Philadelphia. We will, from time to time, endeavor to keep our readers apprised of the movements of the Board.

[Washington Republican.

On turning to the advertisements above-mentioned, we find that one of them offers a premium of $1000 to the person who shall present at the War Office, before the 1st of November next, a plan, machine, or instrument, best calculated to remove the sawyers, planters and snags, in the Mississippi. The other is a notice that proposals will be received at the War Office, until the first of September, for improving the navigation of the Mississippi, by the removal of sawyers, &c. each proposal to be for 50 miles of the river, designating the points of commencement and termination, the terms, and the time of performance.

We understand that much injury has been done to the fruit and to tender garden vegetables, in the neighborhood of this city, by the late frosts.

Backward season.—On the 1st instant, the apple and cherry trees were in blossom, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The puny efforts of the friends of Mr. Crawford will all end in smoke; they will rather favor the General's cause. The effect of the *treacherous* disclosure of the private correspondence of Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, on the General's popularity, is now known throughout the state. It appears to have done him no injury. *West-Chester Republican.*

The Washington Gazette declares, that "Mr. Monroe adheres to his ambassador" to Mexico. We suppose that this is the fact; and is a proof that the President, from an intimate knowledge of both, has a favorable opinion of Mr. Edwards, and an unfavorable one of Mr. Crawford. *Frank. Gaz.*

We are informed by the Washington and other papers, that the accounts of Mr. Crawford's ill health are exaggerated. If this be so, (and we must doubt it until better authority be given) we shall be gratified not only because we bear no ill will to that individual, but because we wish Mr. C. to continue a candidate, in order that the question may be continued, and fairly settled on the grounds assumed by his friends, and the sense of the country taken on caucus and anti-caucus principles.

N. Y. Amer.

"Call you this backing your friends?"

A paper in Georgia, called the Darien Gazette, speaking of the Tariff, says, in the event of its passage to a law, that a SEPARATION of the Union will be the probable consequence, and thinks the southern part of the United States would be greatly benefitted *by adopting a separate government!* Our brother demos can talk with much complacency and unconcern about a separation— but if the above supposition had originated in a federal print, it would have shocked their delicate nerves to such a degree, and *treason* would have been so barefaced, that it would have required some ten years calm to have quieted them.

Salem Gaz.

The prospectus of a new paper, to be published at the city of Washington, entitled the American Mercury, has just been issued. This paper will support Henry Clay for President.

The Rev Professor M'Clelland was elected Principal of Dickinson College on Tuesday last, in the room of Dr. Mason, resigned, and the Hon. J. B. Gibson, President of the Board of Trustees, in the room of Dr. Armstrong, resigned.—*Carlisle Herald.*

Worthy of Imitation.—General Robert Goodloe Harper, recently made a present of *one hundred volumes* of valuable books, to the Apprentices' Library Company of Baltimore.

A fire was discovered early on Tuesday morning in Walcott's stone factory in Pawtucket, which was evidently the work of an incendiary. Seven bales of cotton, near the window through which the fire was put, took fire, and the bagging was entirely consumed on most of them.

Providence Joural.

Pawtucket Factories.—It is stated in the Providence papers that a compromise has taken place between the employers and the employed at Pawtucket Factories, and that the latter were again at work.

The Commercial Advertiser says, We understand that Mr. E. J. Roberts, into whose pockets the Lottery Goddess lately poured a shower of gold, has become the proprietor of the National Advocate.—Mr. Noah is to continue in the concern as a partner.

The collector of canal tolls at Albany, has paid into the Treasury $17,638,71, being the amount received by him, from the 5th of May, (on which day the navigation of the canal commenced) to the first day of June.

It is stated in the New-England papers that there is a spot on the sun, as large as that which was observed in 1816, and which was charged with causing the cold weather of that summer.

Sewall T. Mack, who was advertised a short time since, as having run away with the daughter of a lady with whom he boarded, leaving his wife behind him, has been arrested in the yillage of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, (N. Y.) and committed to prison. He married the girl he ran off with in Albany. She has since returned home to her mother, totally insane.

We regret to learn, say our New York correspondents, by a St. Thomas letter that the United States schooner Grampus had stopt there on her way from Africa, having on the cruise lost three of her officers whose names are not mentioned in our correspondent's letter.

A letter from Captain Carter, of the Peacock, to the Secretary of the Navy, in mentioning the circumstance of that ship being struck by lightning states—"both the fore and main masts were stricken at the same time, and four men killed—several, who were severely burnt, are doing well.

A letter from Smyrna, dated March 5, announces fresh atrocities on the part of the Turks. "The villa of Follieri," it says, "has just been the theatre of a sanguinary catastrophe. Eighty-four Greeks have been massacred at that place."

A French Physician has written a treatise on yellow fever; founded upon examination in Barcelona, and has arrived at the conclusion that yellow fever is a specific contagion secreted in the holds of vessels, and originally conveyed to the West Indies by vessels engaged in the slave trade.

Nat. Adv.

Last year a rattle-snake was killed on Bullard's Plains, in the parish of Feliciana, which had not less than one hundred and thirty-seven rattles. If the generally received opinion, that the number of rattles denote the age of this species of the serpentine race be correct, the snake must have been as many years old as it had rattles. The oldest inhabitant of that section of our state, had never previously seen one with more than forty rattles. The longevity of the rattlesnake probably depends on the nature of the soil and climate in which the creature sojourns. The rattle-snake alluded to was perhaps entitled to a preemption right from the Land Commissioners at St. Helena Court-House, as the first settler of Bullard's Plains.

Com. Register, Mobile.

Norwich, May 26.—Curious Fact.—A Mr. David Evans, of Plymouth, about eight miles from this village, some time last week, whilst chopping in the woods, felled a hollow tree which contained from four to eight thousand swallows! They were of the kind generally denominated the Wood Swallow. The breast is white—tail forked, and tail feathers sharp pointed. When discovered they were principally in a torpid state.

Sporting by Wholesale.—We are informed that on Saturday last, the troops at Fort Niagara, under the command of Captain Boardman, were principally engaged in a pigeon hunt On counting the pigeons at retreat beating, the astonishing number of 1843 was found to be taken. They were caught within a quarter of a mile of the fort, and nearly all were killed by poles. *Niagara Sentinel.*

Newburgh, (New York,) May 25.—The steam boat Olive Branch, in passing thro' the Highlands, a few evenings since, accidentally came in contact with a small sail boat; the machinery was immediately stopped, but the Branch was under such headway that she passed directly over the frail bark, and it was thought that all on board had perished. Just afterwards the boat appeared at the stern of the steam boat, with two men on her bottom, who had followed her fortunes, under the Olive Branch and were taken up uninjured by their aquatic excursion.

The first experiment made with Dr. Buchanan's Capillary Steam Engine succeeded; and the Engine on the small scale of a model merely, is now in full operation, working the machinery of a cotton factory.

Lexington Reporter.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Leesburgh, Va. June 8.—It is with painful feelings we have to notice the untimely death of Mrs. Currie, and her sister, Mrs. Jones, with their two infant children, which occurred in the vicinity of this town on Thursday last. The catastrophe to which we allude, was occasioned by the sudden descent of an overwhelming flood in one of the branches of the Tuscarora.—The house occupied by the family of Mr. Currie, situate upon the margin of the stream, was instantly swept away, together with its unhappy inmates—all of whom perished! The bodies of the deceased were afterwards found, a short distance from the fatal spot. One of the females, as we have been informed, retained within her arms the faded form of her infant child, fast locked in the cold embrace of death! Their bodies were interred in the Presbyterian burial ground in this place, on Saturday last.

Mrs. Jones, a resident of Jefferson county, was on a visit to her sister, and had arrived only the day previous to her decease. Mr. Currie was a few miles from home at the time of the calamity. Singular as it may seem, it is believed that the danger was not indicated by a previous rise of the stream, but that the flood descended in an overwhelming body, occasioned by an exceedingly heavy gust; which had at the time of the awful event, not yet reached the residence of Mr. Currie.

Mermaid.—The reputed skeleton of this animal, brought from Manilla, is now exhibiting in Boston. The editor of the Galaxy thus notices it—"If the skin of a large codfish stuffed, with a skeleton of a child's body put on in the place of the cod's head, the jaws and teeth of a cat into that which represents the head of the child, and the whole, except the scaly part, enveloped in a bladder, or some other skinny substance, and smoked well with burning camphor, can make a Mermaid, then as sure as a fish is a fish, or as certainly as Dr. Mitchell is a great philosopher and no whish, there is a Mermaid now to be seen in the room adjoining the New-England Museum," &c.

Haymaking.—As clover will soon be fit for the scythe, the following extract from the remarks of Judge Buel, of New York, upon the best mode of curing it, may not be unprofitable.

Clover. Upon this head I have nothing to say except to reiterate your recommendation from Anderson, that when made into hay, clover should not be spread from the swath, and but slightly from the cock. It is worth thirty per cent more when dried in swath and small cocks, than when spread to an intense sun. If intended to stand more than one year, I sow orchard, tallee or timothy grass seed with clover. I prefer the two former on account of their early maturity for the scythe.

Most Ship.—The Governor of New-York states in his proclamation, his reasons for this early convention of the legislature; they are briefly these, that legislature at their last session reported, that it was inexpedient to pass a law restoring the elective franchise to the people, because an amendment to the constitution to render the Presidential election uniform, was under Congressional consideration—that congress had postponed indefinitely the consideration of the question, and last, though not least, "that the people of New-York appear to be much excited and alarmed, that their undoubted right to choose electors of President and Vice President should be longer withheld from them."—Much excited and alarmed!!! We believe so—it is cause for excitement and alarm, when a despicable caucus is engaged in the act of robbing the people of their undoubted rights. *Balt. Chron.*

On Friday se'nnight, as the condemned prisoners were entering the gaol, in this town, one of them of the name of *Bradnum*, convicted of the burglary at Glemsford, was thus accosted by his mother:—"Well, boy, what are you to be done to?" "Hanged, mother," replied the son. "Well rejoined the mother, "be a good boy, and don't be hanged in your best clothes but let me have them. I had better take your red waistcoat now!" *Bury Post.*

Touch of the Sublime.—The following is a literal copy of a speech delivered at a debating society in one of the townships of this county. Corporal Trim's eloquence is no touch to this master piece.

Susquehanna Democrat.

"Well,—the subject to be excussed is wather ardent spirits does any good or not, I confirm it dont.—Just think of our ancistors in future days. They lived to a most numerous age—So that I think whiskey or ardent spirits dont do any good. [Long pause.] Well—the question to be excussed is wather ardent spirits does any good or not—So I conclude that it dont. [Another pause.] I cant git hold of the d—d thing."

From the Baltimore American.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The schooner Express, captain Chaytor, arrived here yesterday morning in the very short passage of eleven days from Jamaica to the Capes. By this arrival the editors of the American have received from their correspondents of the Commercial Reading Rooms at Kingston, Jamaica, the Public Advertiser, Kingston Chronicle, and Jamaica Courant to the 26th ult. inclusive; from which is extracted the following news of the fall of Callao into the hands of the Royalists. The news was brought to Jamaica by the cutter Grecian from Carthagena and Santa Martha—and in addition to the intelligence contained in the papers, we learn that a dispatch was received at Jamaica from the British Consul at Colombia, mentioning that Lima had actually been taken, as well as Callao, by the Royalists. The Royalist force was computed at about 9000 men, being 2000 more than the force of the Patriots. Another engagement was shortly expected to take place—and fears were entertained of the defeat of the Patriots.

Troops were collecting along the coasts of Carthagena, &c. to send by way of Panama to the south as fast as possible.

The British frigate Pyramus sailed from Jamaica, three days before the Express, with money for New York, to touch at Havana.

The cutter Grecian brought upwards of 100,000 dollars to Jamaica, from the Spanish Maine.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

"*Peru, Feb. 24.*—The Peruvian Republic has sustained a loss in Callao, by the machinations of the Spanish prisoners, who were confined in the principal castle. They succeeded in seducing a part of the garrison, who were Portuguese, to revolt, with the promise of being sent to the River Plate, where they belonged; the consequence was, that the Spanish flag was hoisted on the 5th inst. Fortunately, by the valor and activity of Admiral Gaes, the vessels in the harbor were enabled to escape, although a tremendous fire was opened on them from the batteries of the castle."

"*Panama, April 27.*—Gen. Bolivar was at Truxillo—his advanced guard at Pativilca; he has under his command 8000 Colombians and 2000 Peruvians. The regiment of Tacadoris (1000 strong) sailed from this port on the 25th, for Guayaquil; they were accompanied by spare transports, in order to take in 2000 men that were at Guayaquil, and would proceed immediately afterwards for Truxillo."

"*Santa-Martha, May 22.*—Callao has again fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, through treachery. Troops are sending off from all parts for Peru, and I fear the affairs of the Patriots do not appear to prosper."

Mr. Crawford's murderers.—A letter dated 15th April, from a gentleman in Mexico, states, that three of the murderers of Mr. Crawford had been taken and brought to that city. The executive, says the writer, were so indignant at this atrocious affair, that they were "hanging like fury, and do not mean to let a rascal escape condign punishment that is deserving of it. Three assassins and highway robbers were strung up the other day, and twenty-four are to be despatched next week in a similar way, so that we hope a stop will be put to murders and robberies for the future. A captain was also publicly shot the other day, for attempting to seduce his corps from its allegiance to the government. In short, a system is pursuing, that ought to have been adopted many years ago, and which cannot fail to produce tranquillity and security."

Prospect of a rise in Nutmegs!—In the British House of Commons on the 14th of April, Mr. Hume observed, that on the western coast of Sumatra, lately ceded to the government of the Netherlands, there were 25 settlers who alone raised as much nutmeg as was equal to the whole consumption of Great Britain. "From all we know of Dutch conduct and Dutch policy, we might be sure that the new rulers of the island would not suffer these plantations to go on a moment longer."

When the Dutch had possession of the Spice Islands, their "policy" was, as all the world knows, to burn a great part of the crop each year, in order to keep up prices and prevent the market from being overstocked. Regaining their old possessions, it is possible they may return to their policy; but they cannot carry it into operation to as great an extent as formerly. A speculation in spices, resting on this supposition, would certainly be premature.

Iturbide, the ex-emperor of Mexico, with his wife and family, are yet in London, and delighted with their visits to public places.

The Bristol Coach has performed the distance to London [120 miles] in eleven hours. The inhabitants, in old times, used to make their wills before undertaking such a journey. They ought now to get their lives insured.

Steam Boat Arrivals.

ARRIVED,

June 10. S. B. *New Velocipede*, fr. Louisville.
14. S. B. *Ostrich*, Augusta, K.
15. S. B. *Lawrence*, Louisville.

DEPARTED,

June 10. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, for Louisville.
11. S. B. *New Velocipede*, do.
12. K.B. *Empress Catharine*, St. Louis.
16. S. B. *Lawrence*, Louisville.

Died,

On Friday evening last, in the 17th year of her age, Miss JULIA-ANNE BOLLMAN, daughter of Mr. Lewis Bollman, deceased.

Western University of Pa.

A COMMENCEMENT will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. The Procession will move from the University buildings at half past 9, A. M.

The Trustees are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, on that morning, at 9 o'clock.

June 18—2t.

MUSIC.

Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Flagiolets, and Trumpets.

Music Paper, Clarinet Reeds, & Violin Strings, Hautboy & Bassoon Reeds, Clarinet Mouth-Pieces, Instruction and Blank Books, Tuning Hammers and Forks, and Steel & Brass Wire, &c. and

NEW MUSIC,

By the most approved authors, will be constantly received from Mr. *Willey's* extensive Music Store, and sold at the proprietor's Philadelphia cash prices.

Isaac Harris,
Market Street.

June 18—6t.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail,* a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

FOR SALE,

THE

IRON-WORKS,

SITUATED, on Decker's Creek in Monongalia county, Virginia, formerly owned and occupied by John Stealey. These Works are about four miles from Morgantown, on the Monongahela River, and consist of

A Furnace, Two Forges,
AND
A ROLLING MILL.

There are attached to these Works a good

STONE GRIST MILL,

A Saw Mill, and about 1000 Acres of Land.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person disposed to purchase will examine the property. A liberal credit will be given for a portion of the purchase money, the payment being well secured.

Jesse Evans.

Fayette county, Pa. June 18, 1824.—3t.*

N. B. If the above Works be not sold before the 1st day of August next, they will be for rent.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 26th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, June 18—2t.ec.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife JANE has left my house without any reasonable cause, I hereby forbid any person to harbor or trust her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting

John Baldwin,

Pike Run township, Washington county.

June 18, 1824.—3t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and that the said Court, on the 3d day of May, 1824, appointed the 3d Monday of August next, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, of which time and place you are hereby notified, to attend, if any thing you have to say, why I should not be discharged.

John Harger,

Stone-Mason: Moon township.

June 18, 1824—4*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1824.

Apprentices' Library.

Several respectable citizens, to whom we mentioned the circumstance of the donation of Hooks, noticed in the preceding page, have united in requesting us to give the following

☞NOTICE.—A meeting of persons interested in the formation of an APPRENTICES' LIBRARY in this city, will be held at the house of James Crossan, in Wood-street, on Tuesday evening next, the 22d inst. at 8 o'clock.

The other editors of the city will please to insert this notice. *June 18.*

Appointment by the Governor.

John Tod, Esq. of Bedford, to be President Judge of the 16th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset.

Charles Shaler, Esq. to be President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, in the room of the Hon. William Wilkins.

[With his Excellency there seems to be more joy over one political sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine "undeviating democrats" that need no repentance.]

Military.—Our commander in chief, Gov. Shulze, has appointed Col. Molton C. Rogers; Gen. Wilson Smyth, of Erie; Col. Reese Hill, of Greene; and Gen. I. D. Barnard, of Chester, his aids-de-camp.

The *Investigating Committee* remained in session, at our latest dates from Washington. A great number of individuals had been examined, and many more were summoned to attend for examination. Mr. Edwards had objected to being himself examined, on the ground that he had no additional facts, within his own knowledge, to communicate. This objection was overruled by the committee.

The Statesman has fallen into new hands. On these new hands it was incumbent to show that it would not be less purely democratic than formerly. There is no way to prove democracy, so common as to attack federalists, and to abuse them lustily for presuming to think for themselves. We were not surprized, therefore, to find the first acts of courtesy, exercised towards us by the new publishers, to be the insertion of one communication charging us with untruth, and of another connecting us with Simpson and the Secretary of the Hartford Convention. Nor have we the least objection to this course on their part, seeing it is considered essential to their character for democracy, as aforesaid. Neither would we attempt to weaken the effect of the two communications mentioned, by an elaborate investigation of their merits. In the one, we have the word of the writer for it that we were in error, and knowingly so, when we last week stated that the county convention of delegates was called by a *caucus* committee, though the writer admits a *majority* of the committee are caucus men. In the other, it is asserted, that "Gen. Jackson is receiving the gratuitous support of all the federal papers in the state," and that "his political principles are cordially approved by Walsh, Maclean, Simpson, and the Secretary of the Hartford Convention." This same communication sets out with an assertion that *all* the democratic papers in the state last fall supported the election of Mr. Shulze, while *all* the federal papers supported Mr. Gregg. Now as Simpson supported Mr. Shulze, and is *therefore*, a true democrat, and as Walsh, and the Secretary, and several of the Gregg papers of the state, oppose Gen. Jackson, we dont see how this writer's statements are to be reconciled with plain truth and sound logic.—They may prove, though, that the Statesman is as good a democratic paper as it was wont to be; and to this, as we said before, we have no objection.

Dr. James Anderson, a respectable physician of Montgomery county, placed on the caucus committee of correspondence, has declined serving, declaring himself in favor of the Hero of Orleans.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

It will be perceived, from the subjoined article, from the Washington Republican, that the general government is about to embark promptly in a system of Internal Improvement, in which our district and the western country generally has a deep interest. The intimation that the Engineers of the general government will assist those of Pennsylvania in surveying the canal route between this place and Philadelphia, is a very gratifying piece of intelligence.

We publish this day two advertisements of the Engineer Department, under the act of the 24th of May 1824, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. We are gratified at this early and prompt attention, on the part of the Executive, to this great national object, and feel confident that the measures proposed are admirably calculated to carry into successful operation the views of Congress. In addition to the important measure of offering a premium for the best means of freeing the navigation of the Mississippi from the obstacles which endanger and impede it, the Secretary of War has directed circulars to be addressed to all the captains of steam boats which navigate the Ohio and Mississippi, requesting the aid of their experience, as to the best mode of removing the sawyers, planters or snags, in those noble rivers. The Secretary, however, has adopted measures not less prompt to carry into effect the other provisions of the act—we mean that of removing the sand-bars in the Ohio. Major Long, of the Topographical Engineers, well known to the public as an enterprising and scientific traveller, has received orders forthwith to proceed to the Ohio, and to make an experiment, as contemplated by the act, on one of the bars. We hope he may be successful; but we have our fears that the experiment will not wholly succeed, as experience seems to prove, that the effect of a removal of obstacles of that kind is to impair the navigation, either above or below the point improved.—Besides these measures, effective means have been adopted to carry into operation the act of the last session, directing the surveys for the purposes of constructing roads and canals. A board of Engineers has been constituted, consisting of Gen. Bernard, Col. Totten, and Mr. John L. Sullivan; to which will be attached, Dr. Howard of Baltimore, Mr. Shriver of Pennsylvania, Capt. Poussin of the Topographical Engineers and Lieuts. Courtenay and Talcott of the Corps of Engineers.

The President has determined, in the first instance, the route from the Potomac to the Ohio, and thence to Lake Erie, in order to ascertain the practicability of canal communication between those important points, under the belief that no object in the whole range of defence, commerce, and intercourse, is of greater importance to the nation.

The Board set out from this city this morning, for the execution of their important duty, with the exception of Col. Totten, who will join them on the route. They will be placed under the orders of the Board, four Topographical Brigades, each consisting of six topographers, or surveyors—the first to be commanded by Major Abert, the second by Capt. M'Neil, the third by Mr. Shriver, and the fourth not yet designated, for the purpose of making a minute and full survey of the route.

These effective measures will ascertain, before the next meeting of Congress, the practicability of water communication between the Chesapeake and Lake Erie, by the way of the Potomac. We trust that the most sanguine expectations of its friends will be realized; and we feel a perfect conviction that no measure of the kind can be of greater importance to the nation. Of its beneficial effect upon this district, we need not say a word, as the most careless observer must be struck with their importance.

The Board, we understand, after they have explored the route, are to meet the Commissioners of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, to aid them in making a reconnoisance between that place and Philadelphia. We will, from time to time, endeavor to keep our readers apprised of the movements of the Board.

[*Washington Republican.*

On turning to the advertisements above-mentioned, we find that one of them offers a premium of $1000 to the person who shall present at the War Office, before the 1st of November next, a plan, machine, or instrument, best calculated to remove the sawyers, planters and snags, in the Mississippi. The other is a notice that proposals will be received at the War Office, until the first of September, for improving the navigation of the Mississippi, by the removal of sawyers, &c. each proposal to be for 50 miles of the river, designating the points of commencement and termination, the terms, and the time of performance.

We understand that much injury has been done to the fruit and to tender garden vegetables, in the neighborhood of this city, by the late frosts.

Backward season.—On the 1st instant, the apple and cherry trees were in blossom, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The puny efforts of the friends of Mr. Crawford will all end in smoke; they will rather favor the General's cause. The effect of the *treacherous* disclosure of the private correspondence of Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, on the General's popularity, is now known throughout the state. It appears to have done him no injury. *West-Chester Republican.*

The Washington Gazette declares, that "Mr. Monroe adheres to his ambassador" to Mexico. We suppose that this is the fact; and is a proof that the President, from an intimate knowledge of both, has a favorable opinion of Mr. Edwards, and an unfavorable one of Mr. Crawford. *Frank. Gaz.*

We are informed by the Washington and other papers, that the accounts of Mr. Crawford's ill health are exaggerated. If this be so, (and we must doubt it until better authority be given) we shall be gratified not only because we bear no ill will to that individual, but because we wish Mr. C. to continue a candidate, in order that the question may be continued, and fairly settled on the grounds assumed by his friends, and the sense of the country taken on caucus and anti-caucus principles.

N. Y. Amer.

"Call you this backing your friends?"

A paper in Georgia, called the Darien Gazette, speaking of the Tariff, says, in the event of its passage to a law, that a SEPARATION of the Union will be the probable consequence, and thinks the southern part of the United States would be greatly benefitted *by adopting a separate government!* Our brother demos can talk with much complacency and unconcern about a separation— but if the above supposition had originated in a federal print, it would have shocked their delicate nerves to such a degree, and *treason* would have been so barefaced, that it would have required some ten years calm to have quieted them.

Salem Gaz.

The prospectus of a new paper, to be published at the city of Washington, entitled the American Mercury, has just been issued. This paper will support Henry Clay for President.

The Rev. Professor M'Clelland was elected Principal of Dickinson College on Tuesday last, in the room of Dr. Mason, resigned, and the Hon. J. B. Gibson, President of the Board of Trustees, in the room of Dr. Armstrong, resigned.—*Carlisle Herald.*

Worthy of Imitation.—General Robert Goodloe Harper, recently made a present of *one hundred volumes* of valuable books, to the Apprentices' Library Company of Baltimore.

A fire was discovered early on Tuesday morning in Walcott's stone factory in Pawtucket, which was evidently the work of an incendiary. Seven bales of cotton, near the window through which the fire was put, took fire, and the bagging was entirely consumed on most of them.

Providence Joural.

Pawtucket Factories.—It is stated in the Providence papers that a compromise has taken place between the employers and the employed at Pawtucket Factories, and that the latter were again at work.

The Commercial Advertiser says, We understand that Mr. E. J. Roberts, into whose pockets the Lottery Goddess lately poured a shower of gold, has become the proprietor of the National Advocate.—Mr. Noah is to continue in the concern as a partner.

The collector of canal tolls at Albany, has paid into the Treasury $17,638,71, being the amount received by him, from the 5th of May, (on which day the navigation of the canal commenced) to the first day of June.

It is stated in the New-England papers that there is a spot on the sun, as large as that which was observed in 1816, and which was charged with causing the cold weather of that summer.

Sewall T. Mack, who was advertised a short time since, as having run away with the daughter of a lady with whom he boarded, leaving his wife behind him, has been arrested in the village of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, (N. Y.) and committed to prison. He married the girl he ran off with in Albany. She has since returned home to her mother, totally insane.

We regret to learn, say our New York correspondents, by a St. Thomas letter that the United States schooner Grampus had stopt there on her way from Africa, having on the cruise lost three of her officers whose names are not mentioned in our correspondent's letter.

A letter from Captain Carter, of the Peacock, to the Secretary of the Navy, in mentioning the circumstance of that ship being struck by lightning states—"both the fore and main masts were stricken at the same time, and four men killed—several, who were severely burnt, are doing well.

A letter from Smyrna, dated March 5, announces fresh atrocities on the part of the Turks. "The villa of Follieri," it says, "has just been the theatre of a sanguinary catastrophe. Eighty-four Greeks have been massacred at that place."

A French Physician has written a treatise on yellow fever; founded upon examination in Barcelona, and has arrived at the conclusion that yellow fever is a specific contagion secreted in the holds of vessels, and originally conveyed to the West Indies by vessels engaged in the slave trade.

Nat. Adv.

Last year a rattle-snake was killed on Bullard's Plains, in the parish of Feliciana, which had not less than one hundred and thirty-seven rattles. If the generally received opinion, that the number of rattles denote the age of this species of the serpentine race be correct, the snake must have been as many years old as it had rattles. The oldest inhabitant of that section of our state, had never previously seen one with more than forty rattles. The longevity of the rattlesnake probably depends on the nature of the soil and climate in which the creature sojourns. The rattle-snake alluded to was perhaps entitled to a preemption right from the Land Commissioners at St. Helena Court-House, as the first settler of Bullard's Plains.

Com. Register, Mobile.

Norwich, May 26.—Curious Fact.—A Mr. David Evans, of Plymouth, about eight miles from this village, some time last week, whilst chopping in the woods, felled a hollow tree which contained from four to eight thousand swallows! They were of the kind generally denominated the Wood Swallow. The breast is white—tail forked, and tail feathers sharp pointed. When discovered they were principally in a torpid state.

Sporting by Wholesale.—We are informed that on Saturday last, the troops at Fort Niagara, under the command of Captain Boardman, were principally engaged in a pigeon hunt On counting the pigeons at retreat beating, the astonishing number of 1843 was found to be taken. They were caught within a quarter of a mile of the fort, and nearly all were killed by poles. *Niagara Sentinel.*

Newburgh, (New York,) May 25.—The steam boat Olive Branch, in passing thro' the Highlands, a few evenings since, accidentally came in contact with a small sail boat; the machinery was immediately stopped, but the Branch was under such headway that she passed directly over the frail bark, and it was thought that all on board had perished. Just afterwards the boat appeared at the stern of the steam boat, with two men on her bottom, who had followed her fortunes, under the Olive Branch and were taken up uninjured by their aquatic excursion.

The first experiment made with Dr. Buchanan's Capillary Steam Engine succeeded; and the Engine on the small scale of a model merely, is now in full operation, working the machinery of a cotton factory.

Lexington Reporter.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Leesburgh, Va. June 8.—It is with painful feelings we have to notice the untimely death of Mrs. Currie, and her sister, Mrs. Jones, with their two infant children, which occurred in the vicinity of this town on Thursday last. The catastrophe to which we allude, was occasioned by the sudden descent of an overwhelming flood in one of the branches of the Tuscarora.—The house occupied by the family of Mr. Currie, situate upon the margin of the stream, was instantly swept away, together with its unhappy inmates—all of whom perished! The bodies of the deceased were afterwards found, a short distance from the fatal spot. One of the females, as we have been informed, retained within her arms the faded form of her infant child, fast locked in the cold embrace of death! Their bodies were interred in the Presbyterian burial ground in this place, on Saturday last.

Mrs. Jones, a resident of Jefferson county, was on a visit to her sister, and had arrived only the day previous to her decease. Mr. Currie was a few miles from home at the time of the calamity. Singular as it may seem, it is believed that the danger was not indicated by a previous rise of the stream, but that the flood descended in an overwhelming body, occasioned by an exceedingly heavy gust; which had at the time of the awful event, not yet reached the residence of Mr. Currie.

Mermaid.—The reputed skeleton of this animal, brought from Manilla, is now exhibiting in Boston. The editor of the Galaxy thus notices it—"If the skin of a large codfish stuffed, with a skeleton of a child's body put on in the place of the cod's head, the jaws and teeth of a cat into that which represents the head of the child, and the whole, except the scaly part, enveloped in a bladder, or some other skinny substance, and smoked well with burning camphor, can make a Mermaid, then as sure as a fish is a fish, or as certainly as Dr. Mitchell is a great philosopher and no witch, there is a Mermaid now to be seen in the room adjoining the New-England Museum," &c.

Haymaking.—As clover will soon be fit for the scythe, the following extract from the remarks of Judge Buel, of New York, upon the best mode of curing it, may not be unprofitable.

Clover. Upon this head I have nothing to say except to reiterate your recommendation from Anderson, that when made into hay, clover should not be spread from the swath, and but slightly from the cock. It is worth thirty per cent more when dried in swath and small cocks, than when spread to an intense sun. If intended to stand more than one year, I sow orchard, talloc or timothy grass seed with clover. I prefer the two former on account of their early maturity for the scythe.

About Ship.—The Governor of New-York states, in his proclamation, his reasons for this early convocation of the legislature; they are briefly these, the legislature at their last session reported, that it was inexpedient to pass a law restoring the elective franchise to the people, because an amendment to the constitution to render the Presidential election uniform, was under Congressional consideration—that congress had postponed indefinitely the consideration of the question, and last, though not least, "that the people of New-York appear to be much excited and alarmed, that their undoubted right to choose electors of President and Vice President should be longer withheld from them."—Much excited and alarmed!!! We believe so—it is cause for excitement and alarm, when a despicable caucus is engaged in the act of robbing the people of their undoubted rights. *Balt. Chron.*

On Friday se'nnight, as the condemned prisoners were entering the gaol, in this town, one of them of the name of *Bradnum*, convicted of the burglary at Glemsford, was thus accosted by his mother:—"Well, boy, what are you to be done to?" "Hanged, mother," replied the son. "Well rejoined the mother, "be a good boy, and don't be hanged in your best clothes but let me have them. I had better take your red waistcoat now!" *Bury Post.*

Touch of the Sublime.—The following is a literal copy of a speech delivered at a debating society in one of the townships of this county. Corporal Trim's eloquence is no touch to this master piece.

Susquehanna Democrat.

"Well,—the subject to be excussed is wather ardent spirits does any good or not, I confirm it dont.—Just think of our ancistors in future days. They lived to a most numerous age—So that I think whiskey or ardent spirits dont do any good. [Long pause.] Well—the question to be excussed is wather ardent spirits does any good or not—So I conclude that it dont. [Another pause.] I cant git hold of the d—d thing."

From the Baltimore American.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The schooner Express, captain Chaytor, arrived here yesterday morning in the very short passage of eleven days from Jamaica to the Capes. By this arrival the editors of the American have received from their correspondents of the Commercial Reading Rooms at Kingston, Jamaica, the Public Advertiser, Kingston Chronicle, and Jamaica Courant to the 26th ult. inclusive; from which is extracted the following news of the fall of Callao into the hands of the Royalists. The news was brought to Jamaica by the cutter Grecian from Carthagena and Santa Martha—and in addition to the intelligence contained in the papers, we learn that a dispatch was received at Jamaica from the British Consul at Colombia, mentioning that Lima had actually been taken, as well as Callao, by the Royalists. The Royalist force was computed at about 9000 men, being 2000 more than the force of the Patriots. Another engagement was shortly expected to take place—and fears were entertained of the defeat of the Patriots.

Troops were collecting along the coasts of Carthagena, &c. to send by way of Panama to the south as fast as possible.

The British frigate Pyramus sailed from Jamaica, three days before the Express, with money for New York, to touch at Havana.

The cutter Grecian brought upwards of 100,000 dollars to Jamaica, from the Spanish Maine.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

"*Peru, Feb. 24.*—The Peruvian Republic has sustained a loss in Callao, by the machinations of the Spanish prisoners, who were confined in the principal castle. They succeeded in seducing a part of the garrison, who were Portuguese, to revolt, with the promise of being sent to the River Plate, where they belonged; the consequence was, that the Spanish flag was hoisted on the 5th inst. Fortunately, by the valor and activity of Admiral Gaes, the vessels in the harbor were enabled to escape, although a tremendous fire was opened on them from the batteries of the castle."

"*Panama, April 27.*—Gen. Bolivar was at Truxillo—his advanced guard at Pativilca; he has under his command 8000 Colombians and 2000 Peruvians. The regiment of Tacdoris (1000 strong) sailed from this port on the 25th, for Guayaquil; they were accompanied by spare transports, in order to take in 2000 men that were at Guayaquil, and would proceed immediately afterwards for Truxillo."

"*Santa-Martha, May 22.*—Callao has again fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, through treachery. Troops are sending off from all parts for Peru, and I fear the affairs of the Patriots do not appear to prosper."

Mr. Crawford's murderers.—A letter dated 15th April, from a gentleman in Mexico, states, that three of the murderers of Mr. Crawford had been taken and brought to that city. The executive, says the writer, were so indignant at this atrocious affair, that they were "hanging like fury, and do not mean to let a rascal escape condign punishment that is deserving of it. Three assassins and highway robbers were strung up the other day, and twenty-four are to be despatched next week in a similar way, so that we hope a stop will be put to murders and robberies for the future. A captain was also publicly shot the other day, for attempting to seduce his corps from its allegiance to the government. In short, a system is pursuing, that ought to have been adopted many years ago, and which cannot fail to produce tranquility and security."

Prospect of a rise in Nutmegs!—In the British House of Commons on the 14th of April, Mr. Hume observed, that on the western coast of Sumatra, lately ceded to the government of the Netherlands, there were 25 settlers who alone raised as much nutmeg as was equal to the whole consumption of Great Britain. "From all we know of Dutch conduct and Dutch policy, we might be sure that the new rulers of the island would not suffer these plantations to go on a moment longer."

When the Dutch had possession of the Spice Islands, their "policy" was, as all the world knows, to burn a great part of the crop each year, in order to keep up prices and prevent the market from being overstocked. Regaining their old possessions, it is possible they may return to their policy; but they cannot carry it into operation to as great an extent as formerly. A speculation in spices, resting on this supposition, would certainly be premature.

Iturbide, the ex-emperor of Mexico, with his wife and family, are yet in London, and delighted with their visits to public places.

The Bristol Coach has performed the distance to London [125 miles] in eleven hours. The inhabitants, in old times, used to make their wills before undertaking such a journey. They ought now to get their lives insured.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED,

June 10. S. B. *New Velocipede*, fr. Louisville.
14. S. B. *Ostrich*, Augusta, K.
15. S. B. *Lawrence*, Louisville.

DEPARTED,

June 10. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, for Louisville.
11. S. B. *New Velocipede*, do.
12. K.B. *Empress Catharine*, St. Louis,
16. S. B. *Lawrence*, Louisville.

Died,

On Friday evening last, in the 17th year of her age, Miss JULIA-ANNE BOLLMAN, daughter of Mr. Lewis Bollman, deceased.

Western University of Pa.

A COMMENCEMENT will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. The Procession will move from the University buildings at half past 9, A. M.

The Trustees are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, on that morning, at 9 o'clock.

June 18—2t.

MUSIC.

Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Flagiolets, and Trumpets.

Music Paper, Clarinet Reeds, & Violin Strings, Hautboy & Bassoon Reeds, Clarinet Mouth-Pieces, Instruction and Blank Books, Tuning Hammers and Forks, and Steel & Brass Wire, &c. and

NEW MUSIC,

By the most approved authors, will be constantly received from Mr. *Willey's* extensive Music Store, and sold at the proprietor's Philadelphia cash prices.

Isaac Harris,
June 18—6t. *Market Street.*

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store, *Between Second & Third, Market Street,* HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail,* a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

FOR SALE,

THE

IRON-WORKS,

SITUATED, on Decker's Creek in Monongalia county, Virginia, formerly owned and occupied by John Stealey These Works are about four miles from Morgantown, on the Monongahela River, and consist of

A Furnace, Two Forges,

AND

A ROLLING MILL.

There are attached to these Works a good

STONE GRIST MILL.

A Saw Mill, and about 1000 Acres of Land.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person disposed to purchase will examine the property. A liberal credit will be given for a portion of the purchase money, the payment being well secured.

Jesse Evans.

Fayette county, Pa. June 18, 1824.—3t.*

N B. If the above Works be not sold before the 1st day of August next, they will be for rent.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 26th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, June 18—2t.&c.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife JANE has left my house without any reasonable cause, I hereby forbid any person to harbor or trust her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting

John Baldwin,

Pike Run township, Washington county.
June 18, 1824.—3t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and that the said Court, on the 3d day of May, 1824, appointed the 3d Monday of August next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; of which time and place you are hereby notified, to attend, if any thing you have to say, why I should not be discharged

John Harger,

Stone-Mason: Moon township.
June 18, 1824—4*

Poetry.

From an English paper.

To a friend about to marry a second time.

Oh! keep the ring one little year
Keep poor Eliza's ring,
And shed on it the silent tear,
In secret sorrowing.

Thy lips, on which her last, last kiss
Yet lingers moist and warm,
Oh! wipe them not for newer bliss,
Oh! keep it as a charm.

These haunts are sacred to her love,
Here her lov'd presence dwells;
Of her the grot, of her the grove,
Of her the garden tells.

Beneath the elms you sate and talked;
Beside that river's brink,
At evening, arm in arm you walked;
There stopped to gaze and think.

Thou'lt meet her when thy blood beats high
In converse with thy bride,
Meet the mild meaning of an eye
That never learnt to chide.

Oh, no, my friend! another here
Thou canst not, must not bring;
No, keep it—but one little year,
Keep poor Eliza's ring.

The following description of an upright statesman, from an old play, by Anthony Brewer, entitled "The Love Sick King." The language is forcible and harmonious; the writings of this neglected poet contain many beauties. *Aurora.*

"He was not of that strain of counsellors
That, like a tuft of rushes in a brook
Bends ev'ry way the current turns itself,
Yielding to ev'ry puff of appetite
That comes from majesty; but with true zeal
He faithfully declared the grief of all."

Miscellany.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE WORLD.

"The World's mine oyster, which I with my sword will open."—*Pistol.*

"The world's a stage."

This is a queer world; or rather there are many very queer worlds, of which the world I belong to is one. It is altogether curious, and not a little amusing, to think of the number and variety of worlds which, some way or other, happen to be located upon the spot commonly called the terraqueous globe. Almost every body belongs to a world of his own; and be it large or small, I wish almost every body much joy of it. The insect ant exerts its puny strength to move an atom, either into its world or out of it; and so do men tug and toil, and toil and tug, in moving each one his favorite grain of dust. Thus we see every ant and every individual active in his peculiar world; from the solemn statesman "spectacle bestrid," down through infinite gradations, according to rank and circumstances, to the veriest and sootiest of boot-boys. Poets we know, have no abiding place in any particular world; they "glance from earth to heaven," and so on. But then there are politicians, and fiddlers, and playactors, and kings, and merchants, and critics, who have each a world of their own, where they amuse themselves by fiddling and snarling, cutting off heads and driving bargains.

There is, of course, the literary world—the political world, (and an unquiet one it is)—and the mercantile world; besides the eating, drinking, and driving worlds; not to mention the world wise and world foolish; and saying nothing of the laughing world and crying world, and a *world* of other worlds.

And out of respect to the people of the United States in general, and more particularly to all persons whatsoever, that are or may be candidates for the Presidency, we class in the first place the political world,—in which all our wise men (meaning likewise Editors) are desirous to have good foothold. But unluckily for all the excellent patriots concerned therein, this is rather an unsteady world, which in its rotary motion takes some very honest politicians from their feet, and anon they are kicking at the skies!—rather an unseemly posture for a politician! The worthy Editors of the National Intelligencer will take no offence; they are not wont to be so dull as to lose a hint. The industrious Editor of the Boston Statesman is respectfully requested to accept *sub rosa* the good wishes of a friend, and to recollect that this physical world "and all which it inherit" will fade away; in the mean time let him be watchful of Gen. Jackson's world, which like the planet Mars, has a fiery and ominous aspect, and is whirling through the political system with marvellous vehemence.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the large and respectable corps of Editors in general, for respectable they are, in number as well as character, will be mindful of the sublunary nature of all human calculations; and particularly those respecting the election of the next President:—with whom be patience! for he needs it whoever he may be. Let the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer look to it lest they "arrive before the market." To the Boston Patriot we would humbly and affectionately recommend the little tractate of Mr. Timothy Pickering, which contains things new and old, and very interesting to all men. The Editor of the Boston Weekly Report is pathetically exhorted to alter some words and figures in the political price current; to become so much of a monarchist as to write the King's English, and above all, that his days may be long in the land, to kiss and be friends with him of the Galaxy, who deals largely in the real Dupont.—And "eke also" the talented New-Hampshire Patriot is admonished to eschew all manner of federalism, which is sweet to to the mouth and bitter afterwards; let it fight earnestly for the republican faith, against the Holy Aliance, the Hartford Convention and the Devil. May the British lion not preval against it, but may it succumbas a good natured lion ought to do; and may the Patriot still continue, standing under the lee of the new State-House, to deal confusion into the ranks of traitors, and bring unto nought the devices of tories and hirelings of all nations, ages, sexes and colors. And finally—but "to mend the world's a vast design"—let our good friend of the Portsmouth Journal be no longer shame-faced; may he soon let us know which of the Presidential candidates is to be honored with his "sweet voice."

"Under which King? Bezonian! Speak."

And now, having made a short but adventurous flight up into the regions of the political world, descend we to the literary world, which is rather thinly inhabited to be sure. In this little but busy world, is to be found an odd congregation of characters. There is Lord Byron who by the way rather belongs at present to the fighting world, and Doctor Mitchell, learned in whales and fishes, and member of one thousand and one societies (some of which have existed and some of which have not existed) to boot; not leaving out Southey, who as a poet has as many lives as a cat, and whose unlimitable song and endless prose, have been the cause of sagacious doubt in the literary world, whether his poetry be better prose than his prose is poetry. And then there is Mr. Thomas *Anacreon* Moore, who writes sweet verses upon butter cups, and delectable puns about tulips, and withal very lackadaical lines about daisies, and roses, and posies, and all that sort of thing: *peace* be with him, and may his poetry be embalmed in a bottle of rose water! And as a reward for styling this happy country "the peculiar abode of dogs and democrats," may his works follow him! "Health to immortal Jeffrey!" which means that we hope that Mr. Jeffrey, of the Edinburgh Review, in Scotland, is well, and that he will no longer, like a literary Juggernaut, drive his car over the heads and shoulders of prostrate poets and authors. May he live a thousand years! and Mr. Campbell too—they make a happy pair. Mr. Robert Walsh, Jr. of Philadelphia; let the benisons of the critics be with him, and his last days be as good as the others. And speaking of the literary world, who is there of more "pith and moment" in it than Washington Irving? Let him flee the bulwark of our religion and come home like an honest man. Time would fail me, to mention and give honor due, to all who have betrayed symptoms of authorship, and who of course belong to the literary world; if they do not get fame, at least may they get bread.

If the little world I belong to, were not humming round with the velocity of a mill wheel, I would undertake to give you an account of the fashionable world, and divers other worlds, of differing glory and importance.

JAQUES.

From Hope's new Novel.

The adventures of Hajji Baba, of Ispahan.

"I now determined to pursue my journey to Tehran; but before I ventured to produce myself as a dervish upon the stage, resolved to try my talent in relating a story before a Semnan audience. Accordingly, I went to a small open space, that is situated near the entrance of the bazars, where most of the idlers of the town flock about noon; and making the sort of exclamations usual upon such occasions, I soon collected a crowd, who settled themselves on the ground, round the place where I had fixed upon for my theatre. A short story, touching a barber at Bagdad (which I had heard while I was myself in that profession) luckily came into my memory; and standing in the middle of a circle of louts with uplifted eyes and open mouths, I made my debut in the following manner:—

"In the reign of Caliph Haroun al Raschid, of happy memory, lived in the city of Bagdad, a celebrated barber, of the name of Ali Sakal. He was so famous for a steady hand, and dexterity in his profession, that he could shave a head, and trim a beard and whiskers with his eye blindfolded, without once drawing blood. There was not a man of any fashion at Bagdad who did not employ him; and such a run of business had he, that at length he became proud and insolent, and would scarcely ever touch a head, whose master was not at least a *Beg* or an *Aga*.—Wood for fuel was always scarce and dear at Bagdad; and as his shop consumed a great deal, the wood-cutters brought their loads to him in preference, almost sure of meeting with a ready sale. It happened one day, that a poor wood-cutter, new in his profession, and ignorant of the character of Ali Sakal, went to his shop, and offered him for sale a load of wood, which he had just brought from a considerable distance in the country, on his ass; Ali immediately offered him a price, making use of these words, "*for all the wood that was upon the ass.*" The wood cutter agreed, unloaded his beast, and asked for the money. "You have not given all the wood yet," said the barber; "I must have the pack-saddle (which is chiefly made of wood) into the bargain:—that was our agreement." "How!" said the other; in great amazement—"who ever heard of such a bargain!—it is impossible." In short, after many words and much altercation, the overbearing barber seized the pack-saddle, wood and all, and sent away the poor peasant in great distress. He immediately ran to the Cadi, and stated his griefs; the Cadi was one of the barber's customers, and refused to hear the case. The wood-cutter applied to a higher judge: he also patronised Ali Sakal, and made light of the complaint. The poor man then appealed to the Mufti himself, who having pondered over the question, whilst he sipped half a dozen cups of coffee, and smoked as many pipes, at length settled, that it was too difficult a case for him to decide, no provision being made for it in the Koran, and therefore he must put up with his loss. The wood-cutter was not disheartened; but forthwith got a scribe to write a petition to the Caliph in person, which he duly presented on Friday, the day which he went in state to the mosque. The Caliph's punctuality in reading petitions is well known, and it was not long before the wood-cutter was called to his presence. When he had approached the Caliph, he kneeled and kissed the ground, and then placing his arms straight before him, his hands covered with the sleeves of his cloak, and his feet close together, he awaited the decision of his case.—'Friend,' said the Caliph, 'the barber has words on his side—you have equity on yours. The law must be defined by words: and agreements must be made by words: the former must have its course; or it is nothing; and agreements must be kept or there would be no faith between man and man; therefore the barber must keep all his wood; but—' Then calling the wood-cutter close to him, the Caliph whispered something in his ear, which none but he could hear, and then sent him away quite satisfied.'

Here then I made a pause in my narrative, and said (whilst I extended a small tin cup which I held in my hand;) 'Now, my noble audience, if you will give me something, I will tell you what the Caliph said to the wood-cutter.' I had excited great curiosity, and there was scarcely one of my hearers who did not give me a piece of money. 'Well then,' said I, 'the Caliph whispered to the wood-cutter what he was to do, in order to get satisfaction from the barber, and what that was I will relate. The wood-cutter having made his obeisance, returned to his ass, which was tied without, took it by the halter, and proceeded to his home. A few days after, he applied to the barber, as if nothing had happened between them, requesting that he, and a companion of his from the country might enjoy the dexterity of his hands; and the price at which both operations were to be performed was settled. When the wood-cutter's crown had been properly shorn, Ali Sakal asked where his companion was. 'He is just standing without here,' said the other, 'and he shall come in presently.' Accordingly he went out, and returned, leading his ass after him by the halter. 'This is my companion,' said he, 'and you must shave him.' 'Shave him!' exclaimed the barber, in the greatest surprise; 'it is enough that I have consented to demean myself by touching you, and do you insult me by asking me to do so much to your ass? Away with you, or I'll send you both to *Jehanum*,' and forthwith drove them both out of his shop.

The wood-cutter immediately went to the Caliph, was admitted to his presence, and related his case. 'Tis well,' said the commander of the faithful—'bring Ali Sakal and his razors to me this instant,' he exclaimed to one of his officers: and in the course of ten minutes the barber stood before him. 'Why do you refuse to shave this man's companion?' said the Caliph to the barber; 'was not that your agreement?' Ali, kissing the ground, answered: 'Tis true, O Caliph, that such was our agreement; but who ever made a companion of an ass before? or who ever before thought of treating it like a true believer?' 'You may say right,' said the Caliph, but at the same time, who ever thought of insisting upon a pack-saddle being included in a load of wood? No, no, it is the wood-cutter's turn now. To the ass immediately, or you know the consequences. The barber was then obliged to prepare a great quantity of soap, to lather the beast from head to foot, and to shave him in the presence of the Caliph and of the whole court, whilst he was jeered and mocked by the by-standers. The poor wood-cutter was then dismissed with an appropriate present of money, and all Bagdad resounded with the story, and celebrated the justice of the commander of the faithful.'

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

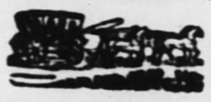
MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured here, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on Monday, *April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

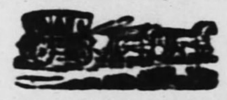
Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1.—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of stock. There is about 130 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh

ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the Proprietors

April 9—3m

Poetry.

From an English paper.

To a friend about to marry a second time.

Oh! keep the ring, one little year
Keep poor Eliza's ring,
And shed on it the silent tear,
In secret sorrowing.

Thy lips, on which her last, last kiss
Yet lingers moist and warm,
Oh! wipe them not for newer bliss,
Oh! keep it as a charm.

These haunts are sacred to her love,
Here her lov'd presence dwells;
Of her the grot, of her the grove,
Of her the garden tells.

Beneath the elms you sate and talked;
Beside that river's brink,
At evening, arm in arm you walked;
Here stopped to gaze and think.

Thou'lt meet her when thy blood beats high
In converse with thy bride,
Meet the mild meaning of an eye
That never learnt to chide.

Oh, no, my friend! another here
Thou canst not, must not bring;
No, keep it—but one little year,
Keep poor Eliza's ring.

The following description of an upright statesman, is from an old play, by Anthony Brewer, entitled "The Love Sick King." The language is forcible and harmonious; the writings of this neglected poet contain many beauties. *Aurora.*

"He was not of that strain of counsellors
That, like a tuft of rushes in a brook
Bends ev'ry way the current turns itself,
Yielding to ev'ry puff of appetite
That comes from majesty; but with true zeal
He faithfully declared the grief of all."

Miscellany.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE WORLD.

"The World's mine oyster, which I with my sword will open."—*Pistol.*

"The world's a stage."

This is a queer world; or rather there are many very queer worlds, of which the world I belong to is one. It is altogether curious, and not a little amusing, to think of the number and variety of worlds which, some way or other, happen to be located upon the spot commonly called the terraqueous globe. Almost every body belongs to a world of his own; and be it large or small, I wish almost every body much joy of it. The insect ant exerts its puny strength to move an atom, either into its world or out of it; and so do men tug and toil, and toil and tug, in moving each one his favorite grain of dust. Thus we see every ant and every individual active in his peculiar world; from the solemn statesman "spectacle bestrid," down through infinite gradations, according to rank and circumstances, to the veriest and sootiest of boot-boys. Poets we know, have no abiding place in any particular world: they "glance from earth to heaven," and so on. But then there are politicians, and fiddlers, and playactors, and kings, and merchants, and critics, who have each a world of their own, where they amuse themselves by fiddling and snarling, cutting off heads and driving bargains.

There is, of course, the literary world—the political world, (and an unquiet one it is)—and the mercantile world; besides the eating, drinking, and driving worlds: not to mention the world wise and world foolish; and saying nothing of the laughing world and crying world, and a *world* of other worlds.

And out of respect to the people of the United States in general, and more particularly to all persons whatsoever, that are or may be candidates for the Presidency, we class in the first place the political world,---in which all our wise men (meaning likewise Editors) are desirous to have good foothold. But unluckily for all the excellent patriots concerned therein, this is rather an unsteady world, which in its rotary motion takes some very honest politicians from their feet, and anon they are kicking at the skies!---rather an unseemly posture for a politician! The worthy Editors of the National Intelligencer will take no offence; they are not wont to be so dull as to lose a hint. The industrious Editor of the Boston Statesman is respectfully requested to accept *sub rosa* the good wishes of a friend, and to recollect that this physical world "and all which it inherit" will fade away; in the mean time let him be watchful of Gen. Jackson's world, which like the planet Mars, has a fiery and ominous aspect, and is whirling through the political system with marvellous vehemence.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the large and respectable corps of Editors in general, for respectable they are, in number as well as character, will be mindful of the sublunary nature of all human calculations; and particularly those respecting the election of the next President:---with whom be patience! for he needs it whoever he may be. Let the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer look to it lest they "arrive before the market." To the Boston Patriot we would humbly and affectionately recommend the little tractate of Mr. Timothy Pickering, which contains things new and old, and very interesting to all men. The Editor of the Boston Weekly Report is pathetically exhorted to alter some words and figures in the political price current; to become so much of a monarchist as to write the King's English, and above all, that his days may be long in the land, to kiss and be friends with him of the Galaxy, who deals largely in the real Dupont.---And "eke also" the talented New-Hampshire Patriot is admonished to eschew all manner of federalism, which is sweet to to the mouth and bitter afterwards; let it fight earnestly for the republican faith, against the Holy Aliance, the Hartford Convention and the Devil. May the British lion not preval against it, but may it succumb as a good natured lion ought to do; and may the Patriot still continue, standing under the lee of the new State-House, to deal confusion into the ranks of traitors, and bring unto nought the devices of tories and hirelings of all nations, ages, sexes and colors. And finally---but "to mend the world's a vast design"---let our good friend of the Portsmouth Journal be no longer shame-faced; may he soon let us know which of the Presidential candidates is to be honored with his "sweet voice."

"Under which King? Bezonian! Speak."

And now, having made a short but adventurous flight up into the regions of the political world, descend we to the literary world, which is rather thinly inhabited to be sure. In this little but busy world, is to be found an odd congregation of characters. There is Lord Byron who by the way rather belongs at present to the fighting world, and Doctor Mitchell, learned in whales and fishes, and member of one thousand and one societies (some of which have existed and some of which have not existed) to boot; not leaving out Southey, who as a poet has as many lives as a cat, and whose unlimitable song and endless prose, have been the cause of sagacious doubt in the literary world, whether his poetry be better prose than his prose is poetry. And then there is Mr. Thomas *Anacreon* Moore, who writes sweet verses upon butter cups, and delectable puns about tulips, and withal very lackadaical lines about daisies, and roses, and posies, and all that sort of thing: *peace* be with him, and may his poetry be embalmed in a bottle of rose water! And as a reward for styling this happy country "the peculiar abode of dogs and democrats," may his works follow him! "Health to immortal Jeffrey!" which means that we hope that Mr. Jeffrey, of the Edinburgh Review, in Scotland, is well, and that he will no longer, like a literary Juggernaut, drive his car over the heads and shoulders of prostrate poets and authors. May he live a thousand years! and Mr. Campbell too---they make a happy pair. Mr. Robert Walsh, Jr. of Philadelphia: let the benisons of the critics be with him, and his last days be as good as the others. And speaking of the literary world, who is there of more "pith and moment" in it than Washington Irving? Let him flee the bulwark of our religion and come home like an honest man. Time would fail me, to mention and give honor due, to all who have betrayed symptoms of authorship, and who of course belong to the literary world; if they do not get fame, at least may they get bread.

If the little world I belong to, were not humming round with the velocity of a mill wheel, I would undertake to give you an account of the fashionable world, and divers other worlds, of differing glory and importance.

JAQUES.

From Hope's new Novel.

The adventures of Hajji Baba, of Ispahan.

"I now determined to pursue my journey to Tehran; but before I ventured to produce myself as a dervish upon the stage, resolved to try my talent in relating a story before a Semnan audience. Accordingly, I went to a small open space, that is situated near the entrance of the bazars, where most of the idlers of the town flock about noon; and making the sort of exclamations usual upon such occasions, I soon collected a crowd, who settled themselves on the ground, round the place where I had fixed upon for my theatre. A short story, touching a barber at Bagdad (which I had heard while I was myself in that profession) luckily came into my memory; and standing in the middle of a circle of louts with uplifted eyes and open mouths, I made my debut in the following manner—

"In the reign of Caliph Haroun al Raschid, of happy memory, lived in the city of Bagdad, a celebrated barber, of the name of Ali Sakal. He was so famous for a steady hand, and dexterity in his profession, that he could shave a head, and trim a beard and whiskers with his eye blindfolded, without once drawing blood. There was not a man of any fashion at Bagdad who did not employ him; and such a run of business had he, that at length he became proud and insolent, and would scarcely ever touch a head, whose master was not at least a *Beg* or an *Aga*.—Wood for fuel was always scarce and dear at Bagdad, and as his shop consumed a great deal, the wood-cutters brought their loads to him in preference, almost sure of meeting with a ready sale. It happened one day, that a poor wood-cutter, new in his profession, and ignorant of the character of Ali Sakal, went to his shop, and offered him for sale a load of wood, which he had just brought from a considerable distance in the country, on his ass; Ali immediately offered him a price, making use of these words, "*for all the wood that was upon the ass.*" The wood cutter agreed, unloaded his beast, and asked for the money. "You have not given all the wood yet," said the barber; "I must have the pack-saddle (which is chiefly made of wood) into the bargain:—that was our agreement." "How!" said the other, in great amazement—"who ever heard of such a bargain!—it is impossible." In short, after many words and much altercation, the overbearing barber seized the pack-saddle, wood and all, and sent away the poor peasant in great distress. He immediately ran to the Cadi, and stated his griefs; the Cadi was one of the barber's customers, and refused to hear the case. The wood-cutter applied to a higher judge: he also patronised Ali Sakal, and made light of the complaint. The poor man then appealed to the Mufti himself, who having pondered over the question, whilst he sipped half a dozen cups of coffee, and smoked as many pipes, at length settled, that it was too difficult a case for him to decide, no provision being made for it in the Koran, and therefore he must put up with his loss. The wood-cutter was not disheartened; but forthwith got a scribe to write a petition to the Caliph in person, which he duly presensed on Friday, the day which he went in state to the mosque. The Caliph's punctuality in reading petitions is well known, and it was not long before the wood-cutter was called to his presence. When he had approached the Caliph, he kneeled and kissed the ground, and then placing his arms straight before him, his hands covered with the sleeves of his cloak, and his feet close together, he awaited the decision of his case.—'Friend,' said the Caliph, 'the barber has words on his side—you have equity on yours. The law must be defined by words: and agreements must be made by words: the former must have its course; or it is nothing; and agreements must be kept or there would be no faith between man and man; therefore the barber must keep all his wood; but—' Then calling the wood-cutter close to him, the Caliph whispered something in his ear, which none but he could hear, and then sent him away quite satisfied.'

Here then I made a pause in my narrative, and said (whilst I extended a small tin cup which I held in my hand;) 'Now, my noble audience, if you will give me something, I will tell you what the Caliph said to the wood-cutter.' I had excited great curiosity, and there was scarcely one of my hearers who did not give me a piece of money. 'Well then,' said I, 'the Caliph whispered to the wood-cutter what he was to do, in order to get satisfaction from the barber, and what that was I will relate. The wood-cutter having made his obeisances, returned to his ass, which was tied without, took it by the halter, and proceeded to his home. A few days after, he applied to the barber, as if nothing had happened between them, requesting that he, and a companion of his from the country might enjoy the dexterity of his hand; and the price at which both operations were to be performed was settled. When the wood-cutter's crown had been properly shorn, Ali Sakal asked where his companion was. 'He is just standing without here,' said the other, 'and he shall come in presently.' Accordingly he went out, and returned, leading his ass after him by the halter. 'This is my companion,' said he, 'and you must shave him.' 'Shave him!' exclaimed the barber, in the greatest surprise; 'it is enough that I have consented to bemean myself by touching you, and do you insult me by asking me to do so much to your ass? Away with you, or I'll send you both to *Jehanum*,' and forthwith drove them both out of his shop.

The wood-cutter immediately went to the Caliph, was admitted to his presence, and related his case. 'Tis well,' said the commander of the faithful:—'bring Ali Sakal and his razors to me this instant,' he exclaimed to one of his officers: and in the course of ten minutes the barber stood before him. 'Why do you refuse to shave this man's companion?' said the Caliph to the barber; 'was not that your agreement?' Ali, kissing the ground, answered: 'Tis true, O Caliph, that such was our agreement; but who ever made a companion of an ass before? or who ever before thought of treating it like a true believer?' 'You may say right,' said the Caliph, but at the same time, who ever throught of insisting upon a pack-saddle being included in a load of wood? No, no, it is the wood-cutter's turn now. To the ass immediately, or you know the consequences. The barber was then obliged to prepare a great quantity of soap, to lather the beast from head to foot, and to shave him in the presence of the Caliph and of the whole court, whilst he was jeered and mocked by the by-standers. The poor wood-cutter was then dismissed with an appropriate present of money, and all Bagdad resounded with the story, and celebrated the justice of the commander of the faithful.'

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured here, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf

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Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

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HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via *Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh*,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

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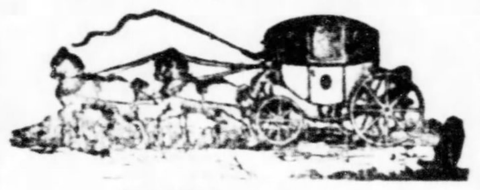
Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1.—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—3t

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of stock. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the Proprietors

April 9—3m